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Mutual Insurance Co.,
—OF—
Greensboro, N. C.

Offers Cheaper Fire Insurance,

By making every policy-holder a sharer in the profits of the Company. All profits except a reserve of ten per cent. are returned to the policy-holders.

Capital, $100.000.00.

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feb 16 1m

M. BRADDY & GEO. O. GAYLORD

Are the wide awake Racket Store people of the city by the sea. We have in the last month received a goodly sum of hard cash from the damage we received by fire in Winston, N. C., 1893. With that money and other cash we had on hand the senior member of the firm is now in New York in the interest of the one price cash house of Wilmington, where he intends to buy by far the largest and nicest stock of goods it has ever been our fortune to show to our many friends and customers. We can save you money on all of your purchases in Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Clothing and Millinery. There is no one can truthfully say we do not carry what the people want. The generous public say we do and prove it by their liberal patronage. It is the common cry of all advertisers to say our stock is the lowest in price. I say this, we have not the place in this paper to quote prices on hardly any portion of our stock, but say this—bring from any house, after jewing them all you please samples and we guarantee our first price to be as low or lower than theirs. If you are not already a customer of our store we respectfully invite you to call and see us. Our add is not very large in this grand old paper, but our store has more shelf room than any store in the city by 40 per cent., and every shelf and every place is completely filled from floor to cealing with new, desirable and stylish goods. When you need Dress Goods and Trimmings remember the Racket. When in need of Shoes come to the Racket. When in need of Clothing and Underwear for Men and Boys the Racket have them. Carpets, Matting and Oil Cloths they are on the third floor of the Racket Store. We ask you to come to us for bargains at the Racket Store, on Front street, opposite the Market House.

BRADDY & GEO. GAYLORD,
Proprietors.

mar 3 tf

Please Notice!

My stock or Dress Goods must go to make room for Gents' Furnishing. To do this I will sacrifice every yard of Dress Goods now occupying my shelves. This is positively true. Come and see for yourselves. Parties wishing to secure bargains will do well to come down Monday, March 5th, and be in line for our Clearing Sale of Dress Goods.

Below are a few articles to be put on sale:

Basket Flannel, 48 inch, 37½c yrd.

Silk warp Henriettas, 45 inches wide, at 75c yard, regular price $1.25

Silk warp Henriettas, reduced from $1.50 to 75c per yard.

Camel's Hair Serge, light weight, 46 inches wide, to be sold at 62½c, regular price $1.00.

Brocade Camel's Hair Serge, 46 inches wide, at 55c, regular price 85c.

Henrietta, all-wool, 42 inches wide, at 75c, original price $1.25.

38 inch Fancy Henrietta at 35c per yard.

Cross barred Serge, 40 inches wide, worth 85c, at 55c per yard.

34 inch Flannel, all wool, worth 40c, going at 25c.

Nun's Veiling, 38 inches wide, to be sold at 25c; all wool.

Two pieces Black Albatross, all wool, 21 inches wide, at 10c per yd.

One piece Serge, 38 inches wide, at 50c, regular price 85c per yard.

All wool Fancy Flannel, 38 inches, regular price 50c, reduced to 20c.

Think—All-wool Stripe Flannel in Tan and Grey, to be sold at 20c, regular price 45c

One piece of light grey plad Flannel at 35c, regular price 60c.

Fancy Plaid Flannel at 35c.

Scotch Plaid Cashmere at 37½c, regular price 65c.

One piece Drab Bateste, fine stripe, at 12½c, regular price 25c.

Come early and secure the bargains. Every article in Dress Goods at a sacrifice.

Respectfully,

C. E. Gordon's,

N. E Cor. Market and Front sts.

mar 2 tf

Leaders.

We Lead! Others follow. We are first in work first in cleanliness and first in price. Would you not rather pay a few cents more and get the best attention and work in the State? Common sense will answer the question. Give us a trial and let us convince you that we are telling the truth. A. G. Prempert Chiropodist will be pleased to wait on all needing services in that line.

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
German Barber and Hairdresser,
Experts in Barbering,
11 South Front St.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LV.—NO. 146. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,682

If You Want
ALL THE NEWS
IN GOOD SHAPE,
Read
THE MORNING STAR.

OUTLINES

President Cleveland left Washington yesterday on a ducking expedition. —— Death of a well-known retired banker of Baltimore. —— Westinghouse Air-Brake Company start up their works. —— A divorce granted to Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt from her husband, the well-known millionaire. —— Chicago grain and provision market. —— The Income tax—Cases to test its constitutionality. —— Explosion of natural gas in an Indiana town—A business block demolished; two persons supposed to have been killed. —— The new lottery law—Will it effectually put a stop to the lottery business. —— S A. L. boycott—Officials in consultation on the situation. —— Cotton spots and futures. —— Washington News—Treasury gold reserve; the bond purchasers. —— Schooner ashore at Ocracoke. —— Revolution in Cuba—Insurgents defeated in engagements with Government forces. —— A negro brute assaults and then sets fire to a white girl in Florida—A posse after him, to burn him at the stake when caught. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call has been easier at 1½@2 per cent. and closing offered at 2 per cent; cotton dull; middling gulf 5⅞ cts; middling uplands 5⅝ cts; Southern flour quiet and steady; common to fair extra $1 90@2.75; good to choice do. $2.80@3.35; wheat moderately active for export and steady; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 58¾@59c; afloat 60¼@60½ cents; corn—spot quiet and firmer; No. 2 at elevator 49 cents; afloat 49½; cents; spirits turpentine firm and quiet at 34@34½ cents; rosin quiet and firm; strained common to good $1.50@1 55.

New York has had the grip, the pink-eye and a number of other ailments since she went Republican.

Bismarck says he never found any happiness in public life. Very few men do, and yet very few retire from public life until they are kicked out or carried out.

Senator Martin owes an apology to the buzzard for comparing Chandler to it. The buzzard is a inoffensive bird, which goes around doing good and attends strictly to its own business.

It costs something to put armor plating on war ships. According to reports of Secretary Herbert it costs Uncle Sam from $500 to $725 a ton to plate his. Ships come high, but we must have them.

A perambulating New York photographer was found dead in the woods in Louisiana, where he had been shot. Possibly he might have been drawing his kodac on some of the natives, who thought he was going to shoot and shot in self-defence.

Berry, the English hangman, has got tired of his business and has tried to get other employment, but no one will give him a job. He has six children whom no one will employ. There is a notion prevalent that a hangman is a sort of a hoodoo, and that it isn't lucky to have anything to do with him, an opinion in which the people who were hanged doubtless concurred.

Ex-Senator Wm. Pitt Kellogg, who now lives in Washington, says that at the outbreak of the war he was one of seven gentlemen boarding at the Herndon House, in Omaha, Nebraska, and that each of these seven subsequently held a seat in the U. S. Senate. As the Senate has been composed for some years we do not know whether the hotel cares to advertise this fact, if it be so.

Kaiser William is so much afraid that he will become fat that he takes several Russian baths every week. Bathing is good, and every Emperor should do a reasonable amount of it, whether fat or lean, or helean to fat. But if William would saw and split a cord or so of wood every day, get up in the morning and make the fires for the old woman, do the marketing, hustle around generally, and eat the plain food that most of his subjects do, he could achieve the same result and save a good deal of water.

The valley of the James river in South Dakota has the champion artesian well of this country. It was sunk to a depth of a thousand feet when a reservoir was tapped. The well is an eight inch bore and throws a stream 17 feet in the air before it breaks. With a two-inch pipe it throws a stream 176 feet perpendicular. It has been running for four years without any diminution in its flow, and the people make no use of it. And yet some of them could use a good deal of water to advantage.

The following gentlemen were chosen by the Senate and House to represent this country at the International Monetary Conference proposed, if it be held. On the part of the Senate: John W. Daniel, of Virginia, James K. Jones, of Arkansas, (Democrats) and Henry M. Teller (Republican) of Colorado. On the part of the House: Ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, D. B. Culberson, of Texas, (Democrats) and Robert R. Hitt (Republican) of Illinois. The President is to appoint three more, whose names have not yet been announced.

Crowds of ladies still attend Dingelhoef's auction.

One town in Massachusetts pays a bounty of 25 cents a head on muskrat heads and the adjoining town a bounty of 25 cents on muskrat tails, which has got the boys of the two towns to playing "heads and tails." Whichever way it goes the muskrat comes out loser.

A Virginia contemporary remarks, doubtless suggested by the verdict in the case of Morganfield, the train robber, that "juries are too much given to compromise." A fact, by which they very often compromise themselves.

When Senator Hill compared Chandler to a hyena the hyena didn't have a single friend in the Senate to protest against the unfair comparison.

That Denver, Col., policeman who shot at a "yaller" dog and hit a colored citizen has been discharged on account of color-blindness.

It is said that the Democrats of Ohio are thinking of running the rich Congressman Sorg for Governor. He's got the sorghum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. BROWN—Bright days.
M. J. DINGLEHOEF—A card.
STEDMAN & WORTH—Insurance.
J. A. SPRINGER—Coal by steamer.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— New York truck dealers quote kale $50c@$1.00; spinach, $2.00@2 75.

— The tug *Alexander Jones* is on the marine railway at Skinner's shipyard.

— John W. Wadsworth, one of the best known citizens of Charlotte, is dead.

— Mr. Jos. B. Underwood, Jr., and Miss Nellie Pemberton, both prominent in Fayetteville society, are to be married April 30th.

— Mrs. Thomas Settle, widow of the late Judge Settle, and mother of Congressman Thomas Settle, died in Greensboro, of apoplexy, last Sunday.

— Local forecast: Fair till Thursday night; colder, followed by slightly warmer Wednesday afternoon and Thursday; light northwest to northeast winds.

— Bishop Watson and wife have gone to New York expecting to be absent a month or six weeks. The Bishop will make visitations in the Diocese of Long Island, for Bishop Littlejohn who is in Europe.

— Nothing final has yet been done by the Legislature in regard to our city government; but the so-called "police commission" is a certainty, and it is almost certain that the term of the present Board of Aldermen will be extended two years.

— The following schedule of ball games is announced for Charlotte: Boston vs. the University of North Carolina April 1st. Boston vs. Charlotte, April 3rd. Boston vs. Pittsburg, April 5th. Boston vs. Brooklyn, April 8th and 9th.

— The STAR is not posted as to all the details of the Criminal circuit Court bill, and it may be that there will be one Solicitor for the whole circuit, and not one for each county as is the case with the circuit composed of New Hanover and Mecklenburg.

— Rev. Mr. Miller, of Greensboro, who was to have succeeded Rev. Mr. Gibble as assistant rector at St. James', in charge of the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, has cancelled his acceptance of the offer made him, as his congregation are unwilling to give him up.

Daughters of the Confederacy.

The ladies will not forget the meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the W. L. I. Armory to organize "The Cape Fear Daughters of the Confederacy." Every woman whose father, husband, brother or son served the Confederate States during the war, is not only invited, but urged to be present.

COTTON FACTS AND FIGURES.

— Receipts here yesterday, 280 bales; same day last year, 463.

— New York futures closed steady and 2 and 3 points lower than closing prices Monday; March opened at 5.51 and closed 5 49; April, 5.52 and closed 5 49; May, 5 57 and closed 5.53; June, 5.59 and closed 5 56; July, 5.62 and closed 5.59; August, 5.65 and closed 5.62; September, 5.68 and closed 5 67; October, 5.74 and closed 5 73; November, 5 79 and closed 5 76; December, 5.83 and closed 5 80.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—212 bales cotton, 12 casks spirits turpentine, 48 bbls rosin, 79 bbls tar, 10 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—55 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 52 bbls rosin, 44 bbls tar, 15 bbls crude turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—12 bales cotton, 19 casks spirits turpentine, 794 bbls rosin, 4 bbls tar.

Steamer Daggett—1 cask spirits turpentine, 8 bbls rosin, 147 bbls tar, 5 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—15 casks spirits turpentine, 316 bbls rosin, 79 bbls tar.

Steamer Lisbon—15 casks spirits turpentine, 110 bbls rosin, 107 bbls tar.

Black's flat—200 bbls rosin.

Total receipts.—Cotton, 280 bales, spirits turpentine, 67 casks; rosin, 1,628 bbls; tar, 460 bbls; crude turpentine 80 bbls.

Dingelhoef's great auction is about to close; half the finest goods still on hand.†

REPUBLICANS WILL RULE

A STAR REPORTER INTERVIEWS MR. W. H. CHADBOURN.

He Tells What the Red-Pop Legislature Propose to Do with the City and the Criminal Court—Gives the Names of the Commissioners Who Will Control the City.

A STAR reporter called on Mr. W. H. Chadbourn last night for an interview in regard to what was going on in Raleigh. Upon questions being propounded, he said: "I returned from Raleigh to-night. The committee, composed of Col. Roger Moore, Messrs. J. C. Stevenson, Walker Taylor and C. E. Borden, arrived in Raleigh on time but delayed appearing before the committee until after the committee had met and decided to report unanimously in favor of recommending a bill to amend the city charter. The committee waited until it was too late.

"The Legislature will certainly pass the bill to amend the city charter and the bill to abolish the Criminal Court; the latter having passed the Senate by a vote of 30 to 11; and the House can be counted on in the same proportion.

"Mr. C. A. Cook, of Warrenton, will undoubtedly be appointed Judge for the new circuit."

In regard to the Police Commission of Wilmington, Mr. Chadbourn said, it will be established, and the following are named for commissioners in the bill: F. W. Foster, S. P. Wright, F. B. Rice, W. H. Chadbourn and Jno. E. Taylor. Some changes will be made in the bill as to salaries. The Mayor will receive $1,000 a year, instead of $600, as the bill stated heretofore, and the Board of Audit and Finance will be allowed $1,000 for expenses. The Board of Aldermen and the present Mayor will undoubtedly be continued; also, the Board of Audit and Finance to look after the finances of the city. "The finances," he said, "having been carried on so successfully by this administration that that we think it is best for the interest of this entire community to continue the present administration.

"As soon as the bill abolishing the Criminal Court passes, it will go into effect, and the next Court will be held by the new judge in April.

"The Republicans and Populists are nearer together now than they have been since the Legislature met, and are now working harmoniously. They don't hold joint caucuses, but meet separately and appoint committees of conference who transact the business.

"The Code Commission will be appointed; the most prominently-named being D. L. Russell, R. M. Douglas, A. E. Holden, Spier Whitaker and Harry Skinner. It will be three out of the above five.

"The general impression is that the Insane Asylum officials will not be touched, as they are experts at their business.

"Mr. Leaser, of the penitentiary, will have his head cut off.

"Commander Winslow and Lieut. Commander Geo. L. Morton, Jas. H. Chadbourn, Jr., and myself, took an active part in having the bill for the reformatory for white boys amended so as to grant therefor the fifty acres of land owned by the State at Wrightsville as encampment grounds. In this it was thought that by spending the $35.000 already appropriated in improving the land and building the houses for the above purpose it would help to have the permanent encampment brought back to Wilmington."

Mr. Chadbourn stated most positively that the report that there was a deal was false from beginning to end, and that Mayor Fishblate would be surprised when he learned that he was to hold over two more years. He said, also, that strenuous efforts will be made to have the reformatory at Wrightsville, and make this the annual encampment ground, although there would be none this Summer, and that he was sorry the military appropriation had been reduced.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL.

The Drummer Tax Would Apply Only to Drummers for State Firms.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 5.

To the Editor of the News & Observer:

There appears to be some misapprehension as to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in regard to taxing drummers. The case is Robbins vs. Shelby (Tennessee), Taxing District, vol. 120, U. S. S. C. Reports.

The Court says: That it is unconstitutional for the States to tax Inter-State commerce. That selling goods from one State into another is Inter-State commerce. That a drummer engaged in this business cannot be taxed by a State.

On page 497, vol. 120, the Court particularly says: "It is strongly urged, as if it were a material point in this case, that no discrimination is made between domestic and foreign drummers—those of Tennessee and those of other States—that all are taxed alike.

"But that does not meet the difficulty. Inter-State commerce cannot be taxed at all, even though the same amount of tax should be laid on domestic commerce, or that which is carried on solely within the State."

And so it is conclusively settled that a Richmond or Baltimore drummer cannot be taxed in North Carolina. To tax our Wilmington and Raleigh and Charlotte drummers only gives wholesale houses in Richmond, Charleston, etc., that much advantage over "Home Business."

S. A. ASHE.

Wilmington F. E. Co. No. 1.

Wilmington F. E. Co. No. 1 held their annual meeting last night and elected the following officers:

President—Jas. Monroe.
Vice President—H. D. Burkhiemer.
Foreman—W. C. VonGlahn.
1st Assistant Foreman—E. B. Burkhiemer.
2nd Assistant Foreman—Ed. G. Jones.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. C. Craft.
Chief Engineer—E. G. Parmele.
1st Assistant Engineer—W. L. Burkhiemer.
2nd Assistant Engineer—J. W. Furlong.

Crowds of ladies still attend Dingelhoef's auction.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The Book Trust Bill Passed by the Senate—Bill Providing for Election of Justices of the Peace Passed by the House—Bill to Change the Charter of the Atlantic and N. C. R. R. Passed.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 5.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a m and was called to order by President Doughton.

Mr Mitchell introduced a bill defining beneficiary and fraternal societies.

Mr Rice, a bill to incorporate the City Storage Company.

Mr Hoover, a bill to incorporate Bethlehem church and Lonely Hill church in Wilson county; also, a bill to prevent the passage of fish in Contentnea Creek.

Mr Candler moved to reconsider the vote by which the oyster bill failed of passage last night and the motion prevailed. Mr White, of Perquimans, made a strong argument in favor of the bill. Mr Grant opposed the bill on the ground that it was against the interest of the people who take oysters by tonging. It is known as the limited dredging bill and provides that all dredges shall be licensed and limited to natives of the State. Mr Mewborne said he thought it was legislation against the poor people.

The previous question was called and the bill passed by a vote of 28 to 4.

THE SCOTLAND COUNTY BILL.

The bill to create the county of Scotland was taken up and the majority and minority reports were read, the latter being in favor of the bill. Mr Paddison spoke in favor of allowing the matter to be left to a vote of the people of the proposed county. Mr White, of Alamance, spoke in favor of the bill. Mr Rice opposed it for several reasons. Politically, he thought it best to let Richmond county alone. Mr Moody, of Haywood, spoke against the bill. The whole time consumed in debating the bill did not exceed a quarter of an hour, when the previous question was called and the bill passed its third reading by a vote of 32 to 7. Mr Paddison moved to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table and his motion prevailed. The bill as it passed submits the question of the establishment of a new county to the voters of the entire county of Richmond, a majority of whom are necessary to create the new county.

THE BOOK TRUST BILL.

The Senate took up the bill known as the School Book bill which changes the method of adopting the books for the public schools of the State from the hands of the State Board of Education and places it in the hands of the county officials. Mr Grant offered a substitute providing for State adoption, and spoke in favor of it. He showed that in Georgia and Rhode Island, where county adoption obtained the schools books, were sold at a higher rate. Mr Moody, of Haywood, advocated the bill, saying that the House had passed this bill and the Senate ought to pass it also. He said that a majority of the States which had employed State adoption instead of county adoption, had abandoned it. Mr Grant's substitute was defeated by a vote of 9 to 32. The original bill then passed third reading.

[*Special Star Telegram*]

The Senate passed on third reading the bill to abolish State adoption and to establish county adoption of school books.

The Senate to-night passed on its third reading the bill to change the charter of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, and the bill to change the method of appointing the State Librarian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock, the Speaker in the chair, with prayer by Rev L L Smith, of the House.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

The Speaker, resolution of Marion Roberts Post No. 41 Grand Army of the Republic of Asheville, commending the Senate for passing the bill appropriating $10,000 to the Confederate monument, and urging the House to pass the same.

Mr French, bill to incorporate the Guardian Security, Trust and Deposit Company of Wilmington.

Mr Yates, bill for the relief of Z F Long, Clerk of the Court of Richmond county.

Also, bill to incorporate Rockingham, Richmond county.

Mr Wooten, bill for the relief of C N Grady, of Lenoir county.

Young (col) bill to amend the charter of Raleigh.

Mr Norment, bill to amend chapter 475, Laws of 1893.

BILLS ON THEIR PASSAGE.

Bill to incorporate the Sanford, Lillington and Eastern Railroad Company. Passed third reading.

Bill to incorporate the South Atlantic Endowment Company of North Carolina. Passed third reading.

Bill to authorize the town of Fayetteville to operate an electric and motor power. Passed third reading.

Bill to incorporate the Carolina and Northwestern R. R. Company. Passed third reading.

Bill to extend the time of the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railroad Company. Tabled.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Senate bill 691, miscalled a bill to restore to the people of North Carolina local self-government, was called up by Mr. French, who said he would call the previous question at one o'clock, that all amendments would be voted down, and that one hour would now be yielded to the Democratic side.

The debate on the Democratic side was opened by Mr Ray, who denounced the bill as false in title, and calculated to injure the best interests of the State. He was followed by Mr Monroe who read his speech from manuscript, and in such a tone as could not be well heard in the hall. Mr Winborne, who is regarded as one of the ablest men on the Democratic side, followed Mr Monroe. He criticised the bill very severely, and gave a history of county government in the eastern counties under the Canby regime, and compared that deplorable era with the well-managed condition of that section under Democratic rule. Mr Stevens, of Union, made an excellent point in his speech by reading the memorable editorial from the *Caucasian* of two years ago, deprecating any change in county government, and appealing for white supremacy in Eastern North Carolina. Mr Peebles moved to strike out "The judgment of the Superior Court Judge shall be final," and dared the Rep.-Pops. to vote it done, which, however, they proceeded to do, under caucus dictation, by a vote of 68 to 36. Mr Smith, of Stanly, offered an amendment to strike out all of section 1, which takes away the powers given to the justices of the peace by chapter 174 of the present law, but this was likewise by brute force voted down—70 to 34.

Mr Ray stirred up a hornet's nest by offering an amendment "that all magistrates hereafter shall be elected by the people," stating that he might not vote for it, but his friends on the other side pretended to clamor for it. Immediately a great flurry took place on the Rep-Pop side, and numbers gave notice that they would explain their vote. Mr Ray demanded the ayes and noes and the clerk began to call the roll. Populist after Populist got up to explain his vote, those who voted "no" excusing themselves by saying that there is another bill that would accomplish that result.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The House defeated Mr. Ray's amendment to the county government bill, and then passed the bill on its third reading by a strict party vote.

The bill providing for an election of justices of the peace was taken up by the House and passed its third reading.

MIMIC WARFARE.

Sham Battle of the Naval Reserves at Hilton Park.

Lieut. J. C. Morrison, who is a genius in getting up schemes for the amusement of his men and the public, arranged a sham battle which was carried out at Hilton Park last night. The Naval Reserves were divided into three squads, as follows: First squad, "the enemy," commanded by W. M. Atkinson; second squad and third squad, the attacking troops, commanded by Ensign W. R. Morrison and Lieut. Jas. C. Morrison. The squads left on the cars ten minutes after each other, and no detachment knew where "the enemy" lay. After a scouting expedition and a hard fight, twenty cartridges being fired by each man, "the enemy was captured and made prisoners. It was said by those who witnessed it to be the grandest affair of the kind ever had in Wilmington, not excepting the "sham" battle or night attack. The reserves, under Ensign W. R. Morrison, were ordered to execute the flank movement. In order to do this he made a half-mile march on the C. C. R. R. track, extending skirmish line to Hilton bridge, and concealed his movements until Lieut. J. C. Morrison with the main body marched across the second bridge and deployed as skirmishers, covering everything in front, with the left resting on the Cape Fear river and the right extended to the C. C. R. R. track, where a union with the reserves under Ensign Morrison was effected. As soon as the union of the main body and the reserves was made a forward movement was ordered (the enemy being located at the water tower). The action became general along the entire line and the enemy was driven into the railroad ditch, and the extreme left extended to the bridge, thus encircling the enemy with no hope of escape. The commanding officer gave the order to cease firing and the company was reformed. Extended order was then entered into, over hill and valley until the command reached the W. S. R. R. and were transported to their armory. Every one enjoyed the battle and wanted more.

Lieut. J. C. Morrison complimented Jr. Lieut. W. M. Atkinson and Ensign W. R. Morrison on their skill and correctness and the entire company on the manner in which they executed orders. It has been requested that it be repeated next Tuesday night for the benefit of the public.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Mar. 6.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 49°; 8 p. m., 48°; maximum, 55°; minimum, 43°; mean, 48°.

Rainfall for the day .00; rainfall for the month up to date .50 inches.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, fair; slightly warmer; variable winds.

For South Carolina, fair; warmer; east to south winds.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington Postoffice February 27, 1895:

WOMEN'S LIST.

B—Miss Dianna Bell, Miss Fannie Borden, Miss Mary Brown, C—Miss Mary Carter. E—Mrs Sallie Emenies. H—Mrs Eliza Harriss, Margaret G Holt, Miss Millie Hestes. J—Mrs Fread Jones, Miss Lula Johnson. K—Mrs Louiser King. L—Mrs Sidney Lee, Mrs Z I Lyon. M—Mrs Annie Marsel, Mrs Eliza McPherson, Miss Neasie Murphey, Miss Mittie McGee, Miss Penny Munford, Mrs L McNut. P—Charity Perdy. R—Miss Annie Ross, Miss Fannie Reid, Miss Eliza Robinson, Miss Lizzie Randall, Mrs R H Riery. T—Miss Alace Townsel. W—Miss Bessie Walker, Miss Ida Williams, Miss Lenard O White, Miss Sarah Willer.

RETURNED FROM DEAD-LETTER OFFICE

G—Doyel Granger, Squire Gregory. K—Wm G T Kerr. M—C W McClammy, J J Millis. S—Mary Simpson. W—Lucalee Westall.

MEN'S LIST.

A—Herr G A Ahlgrist. B—J O Bunting, John Berry. C—Bud Cator, E D Carter. D—Edward Daily, P C Demsey. E—Carter Ewin 2. G—J S Grimes, Oliver Grimes. H—J W Hardy, Dr Jno R Hawes, J F Haryra, Tom Horm, S Hirsh, W J Huring, W Hamilton, Wm H Harriss, Mrs Zilla Hurst. J—H B Jackson, Mr Rate Johnson. L—G E Long. M—J H Mehrchens, Millaird Miller 2, Robert S Mebane, W W Miller, W Riley Moore. N—C L Nall, J W Norwood. O—Frewers Onger, John Otza, Walter Owens. P—Laurent Pierre. R—George Rewel. S—F Short, Flaunce Sanders, John Stock, Lawrence Simmons, Wm Stevenson. V—A B Vinson 2. U—C W Upchurch. Michell Serville. W—C J Woodell; Henry Wilson, H M Williams, H O Wallace, J L Wrenn, James W Ward, J Whitted, Willie Weston, W C Wilkins.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in 15 days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

— Forty-nine Parts of the American Encyclopædic Dictionary may now be ordered. Send one coupon and 17 cents (which includes postage) for each Part. Take advantage of this opportunity to secure the best Dictionary and Encyclopædia combined at a very low price.

Dingelhoef's great auction is about to close; half the finest goods still on hand.†

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. L. L. Mallard, of Wallace, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. T. Q. Hall, of Wallace, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. J. N. Page and Mr. A. B. Nichols, of Nichols, S. C., were in the city yesterday.

— Messrs. W. G. Smith, Newbern; C. P. Fryor, Goldsboro; B. W. Southerland, Goldsboro; F. T. Mills, Whiteville; R. P. Draughon, Bennettsville; A. F. Toon, Whiteville; John C. Sellers, Sellers; Bennett Dobbin, North Carolina; J. A. Westbrook, Mount Olive; E. W. Kerr, Clinton, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRIGHT
BRIGHTER DAYS BRI
NG BRIGHTER IDEAS.

The dry goods business is full of point of view, for artists have ex in producing novel and exquisite

Spring
of '95.

Read this Week's Offer

Special.
All Silk; Fashions, Latest Conceptions.

Delicate and dainty color effects, and exact reproduction of this season's high-price Parisian Novelties.

Taffeta Plisse, 60 & 65c.

We have four and five-inch Black Ribbons for Crush Collars and Belts.

Special.
60 in. Cravanette

Waterproof and will not spot, unequalled for skirts, and very thing for Coast wear.

$1.50 per Yard.

We have lovely carved Pearl Buttons, in clear white for Trimming in white, light blue, pale green, tan or pink pique suits.

Special.

Those laces we have been telling you about are here in good variety, cheaper and more beautiful than hitherto shown.

We have full Butterfly Neck Ties of Black Satin for men, and the advanced women who advocate men's ties.

Special.

A special line of Henriettas, Serges and Granites in all colors and in black.

A. D. B
ROWN,

Successor to Brown & Roddick,

mar 3 tf

A CARD.

Certain persons who have neither ambition, brains nor money, who are jealous seeing the success of others, have been circulating reports that I bought a lot of cheap trash for the Dingelhoef sale, and that two covered wagon loads, etc., etc., were received, tending to belittle one of Wilmington's oldest and most respected citizens.

I hereby pronounce that such statements are false and malicious, emanating only from ignoramuses who have failed to attend the only successful auction sale, which is soon to be brought to a close, having disposed of all the cheapest and shop-worn goods, and leaving one-half of the best quality still on hand to be closed out at very low figures.

If you will come around we will show you how a sale can be conducted by people who understand their business.

Au revoir,

ST. CLAIR FECHNER,
H. S. WILBY,

The successful auctioneers for

M. J. Dingelhoef.

march 6 tf

Progressive Institute,
DUNN, N. C.

A GOOD PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR Boys and Girls. MUSIC, ART, BOOK-KEEPING and CHEMISTRY taught. Address

D. B. PARKER, Principal,
Dunn, N. C.

feb 5 1m

D. O'Connor,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwelling for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash advanced on improved city real estate. june 24 tf

If You Want
ALL THE NEWS
IN GOOD SHAPE,
Read
THE MORNING STAR.

At St. Andrews'.

A musical entertainment was given last night at St. Andrews' Presbyterian Church, by young ladies and others of the congregation, that was very much enjoyed by all present.

The programme was as follows:

Duet by Misses Burnett and Brittain.

Solo and chorus by Master McClure and others.

Solo, by Miss Carrie Matthews, accompanied by Miss A. Bagley.

Vocal duet, Misses Sprunt and Burnett.

Recitation by Mr. Sam'l Matthews.

Vocal duet, Misses Bissett and Burnett.

Instrumental duet, Misses Bissett and Sprunt.

Vocal solo, Mrs. Sprunt.

Crowds of ladies still attend Dingelhoef's auction.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DAYS.
NG BRIGHTER IDEAS.

grand possibilities from an artistic pended their genius with lavish hand fabrics and designs for

of '95.
ings to the Retail Trade.

This week 45c. a Yard.

Pink may still be called the universally worn evening color.

Special.

36 & 38 inch all wool dress goods that sold formerly at 50 and 60c per yard will be sold

This week at 25c a yrd

Black Satin promises to be one of the much sought for material in the Spring for combinations and Trimmings.

Special.

Our purchase of 10,000 yds Crash has attracted much attention and will go while it lasts at

4c. a Yard.

Agents for SMITH & ANGELL'S

Hosiery.

The best Black in the world.

☞ Special attention given to mail orders.

Guaranteed as Advertised.

ROWN,

No. 9 North Front Street.

Robert Portner
Brewing Company's
BOCK
BEER.

IS NOW ON SALE!

Brewed from Bavarian Hops
And Canadian Malt.

Well-Aged and
Of Delicious Flavor.

march 5 1w

To Turpentine Men.

We are Agents for
COUNCIL'S TOOLS,
And solicit your Orders.
Heavy Groceries at lowest prices.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
226 North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
march 5 tf D&W

THE
Atlantic National Bank,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Loans made in any section of the State at minimum rates on approved security.

No interest paid on deposits.

Unsurpassed facilities in every department of Banking.

Direct correspondence at every point of importance in North and South Carolina.

Special attention given to the accounts of out-of-town customers.

Safety Deposit Boxes for rent at from $4 to $8 per annum.

Accounts solicited.

Capital, $125,000.00
Surplus, $30,000.00.
Total Assets. $800,000.00

mar 1 tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $3 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR. 6, 1895

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT ISSUES.

There is more in the question of the free coinage of silver than the mere coinage itself. It is broader and more far reaching than that. With a few who represent or speak for silver producing constituencies, it may be a contest simply for the white metal, because its full reinstatement as a money metal would give it its former coin value, and add millions to the wealth of these constituences, but with the masses who contend for the recognition of silver, it is not on account of the silver itself, but because the free coinage of silver would add to the voiume of the world's currency and prevent a comparatively small number of men from cornering the money market and dictating the financial policy of nations.

The German and English bi-metallists who are now working for a monetary conference are not interested in silver mines and do not represent silver producing constituences, but they are as much in earnest in their championship of silver as the most zealous of its American advocates are, if we may except those who speak directly for the silver producers. Taking the same view of it that the advocates of free coinage in this country do they hold that the depression of business in Great Btitain and Germany is due in great if not the greatest measure to the practical demonetization of silver and the making of gold the money of commerce and the medium of exchange between nations, and they hold that to restore the equilibrium silver must be restored by mutual agreement between the leading commercial nations of the world.

There is a growing sentiment of that kind in this country, too, and one that would find more general and positive expression among leading politicians if it were not for the fact that it has been permitted to become more of a political than an economic question. Divested of politics it would become a very simple question and would be soon disposed of, for these public men would take position on it without first considering the effect that position might have on their political future, which is not the case now. Then conventions would not find it expedient to straddle on it and humbug the people by double meaning platforms which may be construed to mean one thing or another, one thing in one section of the country, and another thing in another section.

It is a great question, a vital question, too great and too vital to be measured by mere political standards or to be made subordinate to the political fortunes of any set of men or the ascendancy of any particular party. In its broad sense as representing not merely silver coin as such, but as a representative of one of the leading elements of the money of nations and of the world it is, as the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin* aptly styles it, "one of the world's great issues." Not a great issue in the United States only, but one in which all nations and all peoples are much interested. But if one nation is more interested than another that one is the United States, and yet we have the strange spectacle presented of the nation which is the most interested in preserving the dignity of silver combining with the non-silver producing nations of Europe to degrade it.

Had there never been a United States bond with interest coupons attached the movement to dethrone silver and put up gold as the only true money would never have been made, and would not have succeeded if it had been made. It was the European bond-holder who wanted his interest and principal in gold, and his co-laborer, the American bondholder, who made that movement and followed it up until successful; success that was won not by a candid declaration of their purposes but by sneaking and stealthy deception.

When these bonds were put upon the market and bought by them, many of them at one fourth of their face value, it was understood that they were redeemable in "lawful money of the United States." Up to 1868 they took their interest in "lawful money" but they yearned for something more definite, and they had a venal or a plant Congress to change the form of contract and make "lawful money" read "coin," which meant either silver or gold. Having succeeded in this the next step was to steal in the gold clause in the act of 1872 which made the interest and principal of the bonds payable in gold and thus the conspiracy against silver was consummated and the metal which had been an honored money metal for a century was degraded by the very nation which should have stood up most resolutely for it, and all at the behests of the bond-holders at home and abroad who made millions upon millions by the success of this conspiracy.

It was not because silver began to be abundant about that time that they moved to demonetize it, but because there was more demand in the gold standard countries of Europe for gold, and there was big profits to them in the transaction, and they got dollar for dollar in gold for what cost them fifty cents on the dollar. That's the history in brief of the war on silver, but that is neither here nor there. The one clean cut, looming fact is that the United States are the great silver producing and silver selling nation of the world, and it should be the last to war against or to sympathize in a war against a metal which, if properly protected, would prove one of its great sources of wealth. It is the world's greatest and most universal money metal, and this country should never consent to nor lend its influence to degrade it to the level of pig iron or pot metal. We have paid dearly enough for the stupid part we have played in permitting ourselves to be dictated to by the gold standard countries of Europe, which are dictated to by the money lenders of Europe, and we will continue to pay the penalty while we continue to permit ourselves to be so led.

MINOR MENTION.

Speaker Crisp delivered a very neat and appropriate address on the final adjournment of the 53rd Congress, in response to the resolution complimenting him on the fairness, courtesy, &c., with which he had performed the arduous duties of the Chair. It was a good plea, too, for toleration for the real or assumed shortcomings of that Congress, and is entitled to consideration by those who are disposed to indulge in unqualified criticism. Mr. Crisp called attention to the fact that this was the largest Congress ever assembled in this country, and also to the large number of bills introduced, only a small part of which in the nature of things could be considered or acted upon. It may also be observed that while it was the largest Congress ever assembled it was also without a precedent in the fact that in one branch a few men held the balance of power and could defeat any legislation proposed if they felt disposed to do so. While the Democrats had a large majority in the House and a nominal majority in the Senate they were handicapped in their efforts to carry out the reforms proposed or to redeem in full the pledges made, although the majority of them in House and Senate labored hard and faithfully to do so. It was unprecedented in the fact also of a radical difference of opinion on some of the mest important measures proposed between the President and many of the Democratic Senators and Representatives, which prevented them from acting in concert, so that if Congress is to be censured at all due allowance must be made for the conditions by which it was confronted, and by the obstacles which the Democratic majority found it impossible to avoid or to overcome. We do not think that the leaders in Congress are entitled to any special commendation for astute management, but now that the part they have played (whether well or otherwise events will determine) we think they are entitled to this much in justice and fair play.

* * *

The Liberia fever seems to be breaking out again, as it periodically does, among the negroes in some portions of the South. Agents travel around among them giving highly-colored descriptions of Southern Africa, and the untold inducements it offers the colored man, all of which is eagerly listened to and implicitly believed by the unsophisticated people to whom it is told, and the result is excitement which sometimes assumes the proportions of an emigration craze. Some colored Southern ministers have done much to add to this craze by urging a wholesale emigration of Southern blacks to Africa without ever stopping to think of the magnitude of the job they propose, or the capacity of the people interested to carry it out, or their ability to take care of themselves after they had driven stakes in the land of their fathers, where they will before many years have to contend with the greater energy, greater wealth, and superior intelligence of the white man as they have here. For forty years efforts have been made to establish a colored Republic in Liberia, which notwithstanding the interest taken in it by friends of the negro in this country, has proved a failure. Many of those who went expecting to find a land literally flowing with milk and honey, were grievously disappointed and were glad to beat their way back the best they could. Possibly thrifty, hustling, intelligent negroes, with means to establish themselves after they got there, might succeed after they got there. That kind can do pretty well in any part of the South, but these movements when excitement takes the lead of judgment, always end in failure, if not disaster.

* * *

The present Legislature of North Carolina has done some very censurable and some very foolish things, but the most stupid proposition that has been presented to it is one to abolish the State Geological Survey, the value of which is recognized by every intelligent man in the State who has given the subject the least thought, or is in the least familiar with the work of the Survey. The abolition is proposed on the score of economy, when the fact is that the Survey has already brought into some counties ten times as much as it has cost, and has done invaluable service in making known, in an authoritative way, some if not all of the resources of North Carolina, of some of which we have as yet but a very vague conception. Instead of abolishing the Survey it should be fostered and more thoroughly equipped, to expedite and enlarge the good work it is doing. The man who wants it abolished is short on brains.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— If the people of the Southern States are wise they will agitate the building of good country roads, as well as the building of cotton and other factories. With good roads and factories, the South would soon outstrip every other section in industrial and commercial prosperity. —*Savannah News Dem*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Newbern *Journal*: Mr. Sam'l W. Chadwick, of Kinston, died Friday of aneurism. He was thirty-six years of age.

— Smithfield *Herald*: We are sorry to have to chronicle the death of Mr. Walter T. Rose, of Bentonsville township.

— Stanly *News*: Will May, colored, was convicted of burning Stanly's jail last Wednesday evening and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary.

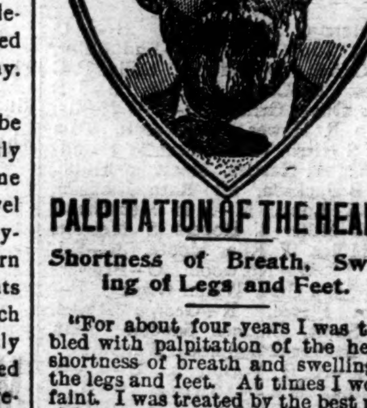
— Newton *Enterprise*: Many partridges were frozen during the severe weather since Christmas. Some think the crop will be very small next Winter.

— Forest City *Ledger*: Mr. T. F. Wilkinson, express agent and grocery dealer dropped dead while writing at his desk in Rutherfordton on the 25th. Mr. Wilkinson was apparently in good health and showed no signs of approaching death.

— Cleveland *Star*: Mr. Julius Phifer who recently purchased one acre of monazite land from Mr. Ephraim White, two miles from Shelby for $500, has bought another at the same price and says that if the whole farm is as rich as what he has purchased, he will buy it all at the same price. Five hundred dollars an acre for common land that could before the monazite was discovered have been bought for $15 per acre.

— Raleigh *Visitor*: Governor Carr has offered a reward of $100 for the capture of Ben Brodie, a colored man who killed his wife in Franklin county. He has fled and his whereabouts are unknown. —— Governor Carr has granted a reprieve to Billy McDaniel, who was under sentence of death in Buncombe county, for murder. The day of his execution was March 13th. The Governor has given him a month's respite.

— Charlotte *News*: Mrs. Settle, widow of Judge Thomas Settle and mother of Congressman Settle, died suddenly at her home in Greensboro yesterday of apoplexy. —— Mr. John W. Wardsworth is dead. His death occurred last Saturday night in the Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia, and in view of the encouraging reports that had been received from him in the past few days, the news of his death was a great shock. Sunday morning Mrs Wadsworth had just finished reading a letter from Dr. John Gibbon, in which he gave a most encouraging report of Mr. Wadsworth's improvement, and she was preparing to go to church, when she received a telegram stating that Mr. Wadsworth was dead.



PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

Shortness of Breath, Swelling of Legs and Feet.

"For about four years I was troubled with palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath and swelling of the legs and feet. At times I would faint. I was treated by the best physicians in Savannah, Ga., with no relief. I then tried various Springs, without benefit. Finally I tried

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

also his Nerve and Liver Pills. *After beginning to take them I felt better!* I continued taking them and I am now in better health than for many years. Since my recovery I have gained fifty pounds in weight. I hope this statement may be of value to some poor sufferer."

E. B. SUTTON, Ways Station, Ga.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SPINAL weakness easily cured by Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters. Sold by all druggists.

june 15 1y D&W fri su wed changedaily

When Anything Happens to You or Yours, Nine times out of ten you can Cure it Yourself with Pain-Killer

You know things will happen—falls and bruises, cuts and burns, cramps and colic, coughs and colds, croup and sore throat, grip and rheumatism, diarrhœa and indigestion—come what will, when it will, you can repair damage quickly and go on your way IF you have a bottle of Pain-Killer. Prepared only by PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.

jan 9 tf we fri sat

HINDOO PROVERBS.

Bits of East Indian Philosophy Expressed In Pungent Epigrams.

A cluster of sarcastic Indian proverbs is given in the columns of the Madras Mail. However patient the common people of India may be, they give in their proverbs expression to their feelings and indulge freely in satire at the expense of those who trouble them. That the powerful should oppress the weak is no new thing in the history of any land, and in India it is expressed by the proverb, "Big fish eat little ones." A "Jack in office" suddenly raised to power, which he uses unwisely, is spoken of as "A water carrier reigns for two days and a half." The boaster who has failed in his plans is directed to "rub the arms of your brethren," a proverb the meaning of which does not appear on the surface. It refers to the custom of rubbing the arms of successful wrestlers as a mode of congratulation on the victory gained. The proud boaster is thus ironically told to congratulate others, not himself. The official who takes bribes is said to "wear silver spectacles." The miserly and mean are held in great contempt, and the proverbs regarding them are numerous. "Come to your funeral pyre; wood is cheap," is a satire on the man who fears to spend all that is needed on the necessaries of life.

A woman who is ready to quarrel, as the village woman of the lower orders too frequently is, finds herself rebuked in, "She quarrels with the passing breeze." The woman retorts by speaking of a quarrelsome husband as "better out than at home," and of the henpecked husband she says he is "a woman's kingdom." Affected politeness is described by, "During ceremonial observances the train went off." Two persons were going by train. One said to the other, "Sir, pray enter." "After you, sir." "No, you be pleased to go first." And away went the train and left the overpolite friend behind. When politeness passes into obsequiousness, it is said, "The mouth is not sweetened by saying 'sweetmeats.'" Housekeepers in England are familiar with the cat as a scapegoat. The monkey in India takes the place of the cat, and to the man who tries to conceal his fault it is said, "Accidents in the stable are laid on the monkey's head." "The Indian crow is proverbial for its cunning, which gives rise to the proverb, "This scheme will scare crows," and refers to the clever plans of a cunning man, able to outwit a crow. "A tongue under a tongue" fitly expresses the double tongued or false man.

A "DON'T" FOR BRUSH BOYS.

The Tailor Tells How the Coat Collar Is Quickly Ruined.

The most difficult thing to fit on a man is a coat collar, and it is the easiest thing to get out of shape, except perhaps the knees of the trousers. A tailor molds and shapes a collar with his hands and hot goose to conform with the measurements he has taken of the shape of an individual's shoulders, and it does not take a great deal of ill usage to destroy his work.

"The worst enemy a coat collar has," said the tailor, "is the colored boy who brushes your clothes in the barber shop, hotel or sleeping car. When he helps you on with your overcoat, he reaches under for your coattails, grasps the overcoat collar with the other hand and gives your undercoat two or three smart jerks, which pulls the collar down and away from the neck and bunches it on the shoulders, and the overcoat finishes the work of destroying its shape. This should never be allowed under any consideration.

"The proper way to keep the coat collar in place is to shrug your shoulders forward after you have put the coat on. The collar will then fall into place on your neck; the cloth will adjust itself to the shape of your shoulders and stay there. Don't pull the collar about, and don't, above all, allow the brush boy to pull your coat out of shape under the pretense of getting your overcoat on your shoulders."

Brush boys will please note.—Kansas City Star.

A Malay Water Slide.

In Perak, a state in the Straits Settlements, the Malays have one form of amusement which is probably not to be enjoyed anywhere else in the wide world.

There is a huge granite slope in the course of a mountain river, down which the water trickles about two inches deep, the main stream having carved out a bed by the side of the bowlder. This rock, the face of which has been rendered as smooth as glass by the constant flow of water during hundreds of years, the Malays—men, women and children—have turned into a toboggan. Climbing to the top of the rock, they sit in the shallow water with their feet straight out and a hand on each side for steering and then slide down the 60 feet into a pool of water.

This is a favorite sport on sunny mornings, as many as 200 folks being engaged at a time and sliding so quickly one after another or forming rows of two, four or even eight persons that they tumble into the pool a confused mass of screaming creatures. There is little danger in the game, and, though some choose to sit on a piece of plantain, most of the tobogganers are content to squat on their haunches.—London Little Folks.

A Serious Defect.

Featherstone—I don't exactly like that screen you put in my fireplace.

Mrs. Slimdiet (the landlady)—What's the matter with it?

Featherstone—It ought to have a magnifying glass in the center.—New York World.

Bettered.

"I would like to improve my opportunities," said the good boy.

"Get the firm to leave more money in the cash drawer," suggested the lad of evil propensities.—Detroit Tribune.

AMERICAN CITIZENS.

THOSE WHO ARE NATURAL BORN AND THOSE MADE BY LAW.

The Former Only Are Eligible to the Office of President—Opinions of Leading Authorities Upon the Subject—Morse, Who Dissents, Is Short on Argument.

Kindly inform me whether a child born of American parents under the following circumstances is recognized as an American citizen or not: Case 1.—The child is born upon high seas. Case 2.—The child is born in a foreign country. An argumentative decision.

Answer.—Our correspondent, we apprehend, does not ask for all he wants. We will endeavor to enlighten him, however, on points which seem to have invited dispute, regarding eligibility of certain classes of citizens to the office of president of the United States. The child of a citizen born on the high seas under the American flag is a citizen of the United States and eligible to the presidency. The child of a citizen born in a foreign country is a citizen of the United States by law, but is not eligible to the presidency. The argument is in the constitution of the United States, which provides:

No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president. Neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of 35 years and been 14 years a resident within the United States.

The difference of opinion existing rests upon the meaning of "a natural born citizen." On this subject Paschal, regarded as one of the highest of legal authorities, says, "A natural born citizen (is one) not made by law or otherwise, but born." Bates on "Citizenship" (10 op., 382) limits the "natural" members of the body politic to "the people born in the country," and he repeats this, confining the meaning to "every person born in the country." Kent says, "Nativity furnishes the rule." Story on "The Constitution" says, "Considering the ages of all such—i. e., those who are alien born and citizens when the constitution was adopted—no person of foreign birth can now ever be president under this constitution." Morse, on "Citizenship" (page 125, section 90) says: "A natural born citizen is one not made by law or otherwise, but born. The constitution does not make the citizens. It only recognizes such of them as are natural, home born, and provides for the nationalization of such of them as are alien, foreign born, making the latter, as far as nature will allow, like the former. The expression 'natural born citizen' recognizes and reaffirms the universal principle common to all nations and is as old as political society—that the people born in a country do constitute the nation, and as individuals are natural members of the body politic." Now, a citizen is, first, natural born. Children born within the allegiance of the United States are natural born citizens. Second, made a citizen by statute. Children born of American parents outside of this jurisdiction are made citizens by statute (United States Revised Statutes, section 2172) and are not citizens natural born. If there was no statute, they would not be citizens. The Journal of Commerce, Nov. 13, 1889, stated the case as follows:

They argue that, as a child born abroad of an American citizen is by act of congress invested with the full rights and privileges of citizenship, therefore he is a citizen by right of birth and is a natural born citizen and eligible to the presidency of the United States. But they overlook the fact that he is not a citizen by right of birth alone, but is made a citizen on account of his birth by act of congress. He is not therefore a natural born citizen, but a citizen made by the law. If he was a natural born citizen, there would have been no necessity for an act of congress investing him with citizenship. A person born out of the allegiance of the United States is therefore made a citizen by law, is not natural born and can not be legally elected president without a change in the constitution.

There was an old feudal doctrine under which the embassador of a country to another carried with him a box of soil from his native land, and in the event of necessity he would put the box in position, and standing upon it assume that he was on his native heath for the time being. That, we believe, is no longer in practice. As to the officials representing the government of the United States in foreign countries, they are in no way superior to other American citizens, because in the United States there is no rank above citizen.

In order that the reader may clearly comprehend why children of American citizens born abroad are not eligible to the office of president, the following clause of the United States Revised Statutes is given:

The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens thereof (section 2172).

The difference between a citizen made under this provision of law and a natural born citizen is the difference of one born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States and one who is born within such limits and jurisdiction. It is the difference between an individual who needs the law to make him a citizen and one who is a citizen by the mere circumstances that he was born and exists. The opinions of Paschal, Story, Bates and Kent have been advanced, and Morse, although maintaining that a citizen made by the law, as quoted, is eligible to the presidency, has not succeeded in stating his position so as to support his theory. His statement clearly sustains the popular interpretation—that of the highest and leading authorities in law.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Pianos.

Excellent pianos may be bought in Europe at perhaps two-thirds the cost of a like instrument here, and even individuals can import pianos to advantage in spite of the tariff. But a fact that works pretty effectually to protect the home manufacturer is that either the American climate or the usual steam heat tends to destroy the imported piano, so that even the temptation of saving from $200 to $500 on the first cost does not induce many persons to take the risk of an instrument that cannot stand the climate.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY. †

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred. Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM High Grade Tobacco AND ABSOLUTELY PURE

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The Season of Suicides.

Spring is the season for suicides as well as for sales. People prefer for this purpose, as statistics show, day to night and Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday to Saturday and Sunday.

In a word, suicides prefer the early part of the week, month and year. It would follow seeemingly that anybody with a melancholic friend should look after him carefully on the first Monday in May.

Men kill themselves two, three or four times more often than women, except in Spain. Women generally "do it beautifully," men crudely.

Saxony is the most suicidal country in Europe, and the least so is—the "unhappy counthry!" Ireland's rate is 24 per 1,000,000 to Saxony's 469.—Westminster Gazette.

The Pope's Choir.

The finest choir in the world is that of St. Peter's, in Rome, known as the pope's choir. There is not a female voice in it, and yet the most difficult oratorios and sacred music are rendered in such a manner as to make one think that Adelina Patti is leading. The choir is composed of 60 boys. They are trained for the work from the time they get control of their vocal cords, and some of the best singers are not over 9 years old. At the age of 17 they are dropped from the choir.—Rome Letter.

The battle of the Emperors was fought at Austerlitz, 1805. The emperors present were Napoleon, Francis of Austria and Alexander of Russia. Over 170,000 men were actually engaged in the battle, and of this number 23,000 were killed or wounded, or 13 per cent of the whole.

Albert Durer's wife was stingy and kept him at work day and night for fear they would starve. His biography says, "She tormented him until he dried up like a bundle of straw."

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-℔ Jute		@	6
Standard	7¼	@	7½
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	13½	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	8½	@	10
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	8¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	6¼	@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6¼	@	
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	....	@	30
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ℔ ℔	15	@	25
Northern	23	@	26
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	55
Virginia Meal	55	@	57½
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle		@	70
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State	....	@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15	@	19
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	6		6¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	12½	@	14
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 50	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Western, low grade	2 50	@	3 50
" Extra	2 75	@	4 25
" Straight	3 25	@	
Second Patent	3 50	@	
First Patent	4 25	@	4 50
City Mills—Super		@	2 50
" " Family	3 25	@	
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½	@	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	55	@	55
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	55	@	55
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	55	@	55
Corn, mixed, from store		@	60
Oats, from store		@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	55
Cow Peas		@	60
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green	....	@	4
Dry	....	@	3½
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Eastern	....	@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	90
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	6¼	@	90
North Carolina	8½	@	9
LIME, ℔ barrel	....		1 25
LUMBER(city sawed) ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	..	@	26
" " " in bbls	....	@	26
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls		@	27
Sugar-House, in hhds	....	@	14
" " in bbls	....	@	16
Syrup, in bbls	25	@	45
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis		@	1 15
OILS, ℔ gallon—			
Kerosene	10	@	14
Lard		@	68
Linseed	75	@	80
Rosin	15	@	18
Tar	....	@	20
Deck and Spar	....	@	25
POULTRY—			
Chickens, Live, grown	12½	@	22½
" Spring	10	@	20
Turkeys	60	@	1 00
PEANUTS, ℔ bushel 28 ℔s	35	@	50
POTATOES, ℔ bushel—			
Sweet	30	@	45
Irish, ℔ barrel	2 50	@	3 00
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	13 50
Rump		@	13 00
Prime		@	13 00
RICE—Carolina, ℔ ℔	4	@	5
Rough—℔ bushel (Upland)	60	@	70
" " (Lowland)	1 00	@	1 15¼
RAGS, ℔ ℔—Country	....	@	1¼
City	....	@	1
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack—Alum	....	@	75
Liverpool	....	@	65
Lisbon	....	@	....
American	....	@	65
n 125-℔ Sacks	45	@	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts	....	@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	4½
Standard A		@	4¼
White Ex. C		@	4⅛
ExtraC, Golden		@	4
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	....
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead	....	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	12 00	@	13 00
Mill, Prime	8 00	@	9 50
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	7 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	5	@	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon— Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ℔ ℔—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	10	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Firm at 31 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 15 per bbl. for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 00 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1 10 for Hard, $1 50 for Yellow Dip and $1 70 for Virgin.

COTTON—Steady.

Ordinary	2⅝	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	3⅞	" "
Low Middling	4 9-16	" "
Middling	5	" "
Good Middling	5 5-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	280	bales
Spirits Turpentine	67	casks
Rosin	1,628	bbls
Tar	460	bbls
Crude Turpentine	80	bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 5—Evening—Money on call has been easier at 1½@2 per cent., last loan at 2 per cent., and closing offered at 2 cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487½@487⅞ for sixty days and 489@489¼ for demand. Commercial bills 486¼@487¼. Government bonds lower; United States coupon fours 112¼; United States twos 95. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 100. North Carolina sixes 127. Railroad bonds irregular.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was 60⅛@61 for three ounces.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 5—Evening. Cotton dull; middling gulf 5⅞c, middling uplands 5⅝c.

Futures closed steady, with sales of 56,000 bales; March 5.49c; April 5.49. May 5.53; June 5.56c; July 5.59c. August 5.63. September 5.67; October 5.72c; November 5.76c; December 5.80c.

Net receipts 674 bales; gross receipts 12,323 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; exports to France —— bales; exports to the Continent 1,269 bales; forwarded 5,093 bales; sales 400 bales; sales to spinners — bales; stock (actual) 956,747 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 28,414 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,960 bales; exports to France 5,750 bales; exports to the Continent 17,820 bales; stock 956,757 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 70,358 bales; exports to Great Britain 17,797 bales; to France 6,905 bales; to the Continent 39,241 bales; to the Channel — bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,661,959 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,680,971 bales; exports to France 650,790 bales; exports to the Continent 1,820,152 bales.

Flour quiet and steady at quotations; winter wheat, low grades $1 90@2 30; fair to fancy grades $2 35@2 75 patents $2 60@3 00; Minnesota clear $2 25@2 60; patents $3 25@4 10, low extras $1 90@2 30; Southern flour quiet and steady, common to fair extra $1 90@2 75; good choice do. $2 80@3 25 Wheat moderately active for export and steady; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 58⅜@59c; afloat 60¼@60⅝c; f. o. b. 59@60⅝c; ungraded red 57@62c; No. 1 Northern 68¼@68½c; options fairly active and weak at ⅜@½c decline; No. 2 red March 58⅝c; May 59⅜; June 59¼; July 59⅜; August 59⅞; September 60⅜; December 63⅜c. Corn—spot quiet and firmer; No. 2 at elevator 49; afloat 49½c; ungraded mixed 49½c; steamer mixed 48⅞@49⅞c; options were dull and irregular, closing steady at unchanged prices with only a local trade; March 48⅜c May 49c; July 49½c. Oats—spot quiet and easier; options dull and lower; March and May 33½c; spot—No. 2, 33¼@33½; No. 2 white 36½c, mixed Western 34@34½c. Hay quiet and steady; shipping 50@55c; good to choice 70@75. Wool in fair demand; domestic fleece 15@19c pulled 12@33c. Beef dull; family $9 75@12 00; extra mess $7 50@8 25; beef hams firm; demand fair at $17 00@17 50 tierced beef quiet; city extra India mess $12 50@14 50. Cut meats quoted firm pickled bellies 5⅝@5⅝c; pickled shoulders 4½@4⅝c; pickled hams 7⅜@8½c middles steady; short clear $5 87½. Lard quiet, easy; Western steam $6 72½ bid; city $6 25@6 37½; March $6 75 nominal; May $6 85, nominal; refined lard quiet Continent $7 15; South America $7 60 compound $5 37½@5 50. Pork firm and demand moderate; mess $11 25@12 00. Butter in fair demand and steady, State dairy 10@19c; State creamery old 12@17c; Western dairy 8½@13½; do creamery new 14@20c; Elgins 20c. Cotton seed oil dull and unchanged. Petroleum nominal. Rice and molasses firm and unchanged. Peanuts quiet. Coffee—options quiet at 5@10 points advance March $14 85@14 90; April $14 65; May $14 50@14 55; June $14 55; September $14 50@14 55; October $14 50@14 55 December $14 40@14 45; spot Rio quiet. firm. No.7, $16 62½. Sugar—raw quiet firm; ; fair refining 2 11-16c; centrifugal 96 test 3c; refined quiet and unchanged Freights to Liverpool quiet and steady cotton per steamer 7-64d; grain per steamer 2¼d, nominal.

CHICAGO, February 5—Cash quotations: Flour quiet, and steady unchanged Wheat—No. 2 spring 54¼; No. 2 red 52¼@52⅝c. Corn—No. 2, 43c. Oats—No. 2, 28¾c. Mess pork per bbl $10 30@10 50. Lard—per 100 lbs., $6 40@6 42½. Short ribs, loose—per 100 lbs $5 20@5 25. Dry salted shoulders, boxed—per 100 lbs., $4 62½@4 75 Short clear sides, boxed—per 100 lbs, $5 50@5 55. Whiskey $1 28.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest lowest and closing Wheat—No. 2 March 52⅛, 52⅝@52⅜, 52¼, 52¼@52⅜c; May 54¼@54⅝, 54⅝@54⅜, 54¼, 54¼@54⅜; July 55⅜, 55⅝, 55¼, 55¼. Corn—No. 2 March 43⅞, 43⅛, 42⅞, 43c; May 44⅜, 45, 44⅝, 44⅞, July 44⅝, 44⅞, 44⅛, 44⅜@44½c. Oats—No. 2 May 29⅛, 29⅛@29¼, 29, 29@29⅛; June 29, 29, 29, 29, July 27⅛, 27⅛, 27⅛, 27⅛. Mess pork, per bbl, May $10 50, 10 60, 10 45, 10 45. Lard, per 100 lbs—May $6 55, 6 57½, 6 52½, 6 55; July $6 67½, 6 67½, 6 65, 6 67½. Short ribs per 100 lbs—May $5 37½, 5 40, 5 35, 5 37½; July $5 52½, 5 52½, 5 50, 5 50.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Flour more doing. Wheat steady; No. 2 red spot and March 59⅛@59⅝c; May 60⅛@60⅝c; steamer No. 2 red 56¼@56⅜c; Southern wheat, by sample, 58⅛@60c, do on grade 57@60c. Corn steady; mixed spot 47⅝@47⅞c; March 47⅛@47⅝c; May 48⅛@48⅜c; steamer mixed 46⅜@47c; Southern white corn 48. Oats firmer; No. 2 white Western 36@36½c; No. 2 mixed, do 34 cents

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

March 5—Galveston, firm at 5 3-16—net receipts 2,947 bales. Norfolk, firm at 5¼c—net receipts 1,858 bales. Baltimore, steady at 5⅛c—net receipts — bales. Boston, steady at 5⅝c—net receipts 1,140 bales; Wilmington, steady at 5c—net receipts 280 bales. Philadelphia, firm at 5⅞—net receipts 327 bales. Savannah, firm at 5 1-16c—net receipts 2,969 bales; New Orleans, quiet, steady at 5¼c—net receipts 15,012 bales; Mobile, quiet at 5 1-16—net receipts 1,267 bales; Memphis, steady at 5 1-16c—net receipts 636 bales; Augusta, steady at 5¼ net receipts 1,203 bales; Charleston, firm 5 3-16—net receipts 1,804 bales. Cincinnati steady at 5 5-16—net receipts 2,266 bales; Louisville, quiet at 5¼c; St. Louis, firm at 5 1-16c—net receipts 749 bales; Houston, steady at 5 3-16c—net receipts 8,056 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—12.30.—Cotton, demand fair and prices unchanged; American middling 3 1-32d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 9,900 were American; speculation and exports 500 bales. Receipts 34,000 bales, of which 30,600 were American. Futures opened steady at the decline and demand moderate; April and May 2 62-64d; May and June 2 63-64 June and July 3d; July and August 3 1-64@3 2-64d; August and September 3 3-64d, September and October 3 4-64d; October and November 3 5-64d; November and December 3 7-64. Futures steady.

4 P M—Cotton, American middling (l. m. c) March 2 61-64d, value; March and April 2 61-64d, value; April and May 2 62-64d, buyer; May and June 2 63-64@3d, seller; June and July 3@3 1-64d, buyer; July and August 3 2-64d, buyer; August and September 3 3-64@3 4-64d; September and October 3 4-64@3 5-64d, buyer; October and November 3 6-64d, seller; November 3 7-64@3 8-64d; December 3 7-64@3 8-64d; December and January 3 8-64@3 9-64d, value. Futures closed quiet.

It will astonish you how quick Johnson's Magnetic Oil will kill all pains. Internal and external; $1 00 size 50 cents; 50 cent size 35 cents. J. H. HARDIN J. HICKS BUNTING †

MARINE.

Port Almanac—March 6.

Sun Rises	6.24 A M
Sun Sets	6.00 P M
Day's Length	11 h 36 m
High Water at Southport	3.48 A M
High Water at Wilmington	5.35 A M

ARRIVED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, Jas Madden.

CLEARED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, Jas Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 6, 1895.

BARQUES.

Ceres (Ger), — tons, Bulow, E Peschau & Co.

Esmeralda (Rus), 378 tons, Karisson, ——

Theodore (Nor), 998 tons, Gustavsen, Heide & Co.

Biskop Brun (Nor), 583 tons, Neilsen, Heide & Co.

Georges Valentine (Br), 767 tons, Bernard, Heide & Co.

Marion S Harris (Am), 332 tons, Gardener, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Henry Norwell, 507 tons, Cushman, Navassa Guano Co.

BRIGS.

Richard T Green, 289 tons, Moore, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Caroline Gray, 301 tons, Lock, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

SCHOONERS.

Maggie Abbott, 313 tons, McIntosh, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

W H Davenport, 243 tons, Stacy, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Rillie S Derby, 398 tons, Naylor, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Roger Moore, 318 tons, Miller, J T Riley & Co.

A LADY'S TOILET Is not complete without an ideal COMPLEXION POWDER. POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

feb 4 1y

The Giles & Murchison

Stock

—OF—

Hardware

Tinware Etc.,

To be Sold at a Great Reduction In Prices.

The undersigned has assumed the management of the sale of the entire Stock of the late firm of GILES & MURCHISON, which will be offered at prices which cannot fail to attract the attention of all close buyers.

Country Merchants

Will find it Greatly to their Interest to Get the List of Prices,

As Goods will be SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED, or probably ever will be again.

Retail trade desired, and all in want of any goods in our line are earnestly invited to call and avail themselves of the present opportunity to fill their wants

At Unheard-of Prices.

The Stock will be kept up to its former HIGH STANDARD, and NEW GOODS will arrive as often as occasion requires.

J. W. Murchison, Agent.

jan 1 tf

Cash Paid —FOR— Beeswax.

If you have some to sell ship it to us and we will allow you

30 CENTS PER POUND

for it in Boston and no charge for Commission or carting. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO., Boston, Mass.

jan 27 2m Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf.

NOTICE!

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company will be held on Wednesday, March 6th, at Four o'clock p. m., in the office of the Company on Princess street.

All stockholders are requested to be represented in person or by proxy.

mch 1 td

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural**. **Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children."
ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

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THE PASTELLETTE.

"The pastelle is too strong," said he.
"Lo! I will make it fainter yet!"
And he wrought with tepid ecstasy
A pastellette.

A touch, a word, a tone half caught—
He softly felt and handled them;
Flavor of feeling, scent of thought,
Shimmer of gem—

That we may read and feel as he
What vague, pale pleasure we can get
From this mild, witless mystery,
The pastellette.

—Impress.

AUTHOR AND GIRL.

"And you really write books? Fancy! How do you do it?"

"Oh, I don't know. How do you invent a new frock?"

"I sit—and think—and frown—and scold my maid."

"My process is just the same."

"Fancy! I wonder if I've read any of your books. No, I don't think I have. You see, I don't read much."

"Your eyes were made for something better," observed the author politely.

"Oh, now, that's out of one of them. Isn't it? Yes, I shall read them if they're like that. Are they like that?"

"Well, I don't always get such an inspiration," the author admitted. "If I always could"—

"I might come and sit by you," suggested the Butterfly thoughtfully.

"Not in working hours, thanks," said the author hastily.

"That's very horrid of you! I shouldn't get in the way."

"Oh, yes, you would."

"But I'd—shut them."

"What would happen then?" asked the author, smiling.

"Oh, please be sensible," implored the Butterfly. "I was told you were so clever, you know."

"It's a term of abuse nowadays," observed the author resignedly.

"I'm not clever, you know. My sister Mildred is, though."

"But then"— began the author.

"Why, she's a sweet looking girl," interrupted the Butterfly in apparent indignation.

"They always are," said the author.

"Mamma's looking this way," remarked the Butterfly after a pause.

"All right. She thinks I'm a publisher," and he smiled at the Butterfly's caution.

"Did you tell her so?"

"Well, I live by telling them," protested the author.

"Are your books ever about—about love, you know?"

"Always," he answered, with a touch of melancholy.

"Don't you get rather tired of it?"

"Of writing about it," said the author.

"And are your heroines nice?"

"No."

"They're not! Nor your heroes either?"

"Beasts," said the author gloomily.

The Butterfly looked at him sympathetically.

"I should have a nice hero anyhow," she remarked. "Heroines don't matter so much. Why don't you make them nice?"

"I can only draw from what I see."

"But you know some nice men surely?"

"All the men I know," said the author, with emphasis, "are"—

"But I know a lot of men you do, and"—

"They're all in love with you," concluded the author. "That's why"—

"They're horrid."

"Yes, and why I wanted to know you."

The Butterfly glanced again toward mamma.

"You're sure she thinks"— she began.

"Certain," the author assured her, with another smile.

"Why did you want to know me? Do you want to put me in a book?"

"Would you read yourself if I did?"

"Why, of course I would. You'd give me a copy, wouldn't you?"

"In return for"—

"My help," put in the Butterfly hastily. "I wonder if I should recognize myself, though?"

"I don't expect you would," said the author.

"What should you make me do?"

"I should make you break a poor man's heart."

"Only one?" asked the Butterfly.

"It doesn't do," said the author apologetically, "to divide the interest. But for that I'd make it a score."

"Oh, it's not a score," murmured the Butterfly as she played with her fan.

"And then you'd marry a rich man."

"Yes, yes; that's very good. Go on."

"A lord, I think."

"I'm not particular about that."

"And then"— The author seemed to hesitate.

"Well, and then?"

"Then you'd be very sorry you'd done it," said the author.

The Butterfly looked up at him, then down on her lap, then up at him again.

"Think so?" asked the Butterfly, and a smile appeared on her lips.

"You would be—in the book," said the author firmly.

"Oh, in the book!" murmured the Butterfly, with a kind of amusement.

"I see," observed the author, "that you wouldn't recognize the picture."

The Butterfly paused before she made any further remark. Then she asked:

"Should you be in the book yourself?"

"Yes."

"Who would you be?"

"Surely you can guess that," said the author.

"You mean that you'd be"—

"Poor and broken hearted, of course."

The Butterfly considered this for a moment.

"And when I was very sorry what happened?"

"Nothing," said the author.

"That doesn't sound very amusing," observed the Butterfly.

"No. It's a realistic book," said the author.

"Who was the rich man in the book?" asked the Butterfly almost in a whisper.

The author covertly pointed as he answered, "That man talking to your mother."

"Oh!" said the Butterfly as she blushed. Then she added, "Books aren't a bit like life, are they?"

"This one is," insisted the author.

"It will be a horrid book," said the Butterfly.

"Abominable," assented the author.

They both sighed.

"Nothing at all happened?" she asked again.

"He was not killed in the hunting field," said the author.

"Not even after ever so many years—three or four, I mean?"

"No, never. He lived on."

The Butterfly was looking attentively at the man who was talking to her mother.

"It will be a horrid book," she said, with a little shudder.

"But you couldn't help yourself. He was so splendidly rich, you see."

"Was it—very awful?"

"Dull as ditch water. You'd never cared for him, you see."

"Hadn't I?" asked the Butterfly.

There was a pause. Then the Butterfly, with yet another glance across the room, added in a whisper:

"Why do you write it if it's horrid?"

"Why do you?" asked the author.

The Butterfly unbuttoned her glove and buttoned it again.

"Were you always broken hearted?" she asked.

"To the very end."

"And were you always poor?"

The author smiled.

"I made a most wonderful success," said he dreamily, "with a book that came out exactly one week after the wedding."

"Then you were an author in the book too?"

"The portrait of me is exact in every particular," said he.

"And of me—is it?" asked the Butterfly, still engaged with her glove.

"Well, is it?" asked the author.

"Are you mercenary?"

"A little," said the Butterfly, with a pout.

"Worldly?"

"I like nice things," said the Butterfly, with a sigh.

"Shallow hearted?" asked the author, bending down to her.

"Well, can you see to the bottom of it?" she asked.

"I'm trying. There's something right at the bottom"—

"Is there?" she asked, and she opened her fan.

"I wonder if I could dive in and get it!"

"I shouldn't do that. I should let it stay," said the Butterfly.

"Really?" asked the author.

"Perhaps," said the Butterfly.

"And the book?"

"Don't write it," whispered the Butterfly.

At this moment the mother of the Butterfly and the man opposite rose.

"I must go," said the Butterfly. "It's funny I met you. I—I've seen you about so often."

"I've seen you about, too," said the author.

The mother of the Butterfly and the man were close now.

"If I write the book, may I send you a copy?" asked the author.

"The book," said the Butterfly, "is not to be written," and she turned most graciously to the man as he approached.

The author bowed and escaped.

"I've been telling your mother who that fellow is," said the man.

"Yes," said the Butterfly's mother, with a significant air; "I was mistaken about him. He's just a—writer"—

"Of very stupid books," said the man.

The Butterfly looked at him for an instant. Then she observed in a distant manner, "Well, I've just prevented him writing a stupider one still."

"What about?" he asked.

"Curiously enough—you," returned the Butterfly.

"Confound him! What would he have said about me?"

"Nothing," said the Butterfly, with marked emphasis, "that is in the very lest likely to be true. So I told him to leave you out. But I said he might write about me if he liked."

"Does he want to?" asked her mother.

"Why, yes, I think so," smiled the Butterfly.

"It won't be a bit more true," growled the man.

"I don't know about that," said the Butterfly, and she smiled again.—Anthony Hope in National Observer.

Agreed With His Cross Examiner.

Mr. James Hyde, once a lawyer in a small town on Long Island, tells a good story about himself. He says:

"It was when I used to practice law in a little town near the center of the state. A farmer had one of his neighbors arrested for stealing ducks, and I was employed by the accused to endeavor to convince the court that such was not the case. The plaintiff was positive that his neighbor was guilty because he had seen the ducks in the defendant's yard.

"'How do you know they are your ducks?' I asked.

"'Oh, I should know my own ducks anywhere!' replied the farmer, and he gave a description of their various peculiarities whereby he could readily distinguish them from others.

"'Why,' said I, 'those ducks can't be of such rare breed. I have seen some just like them in my own yard.'

"'That's not at all unlikely,' replied the farmer, 'for they are not the only ducks I have had stolen lately.'"—Indianapolis Sentinel.

A Famous Paris Battle.

The battle of the butchers and carpenters was a civil strife between two factions in Paris in 1413. The Duke of Burgundy armed and led the butchers. The Duke of Orleans armed and led the carpenters. A regular battle was fought in the streets and public squares of Paris. The carpenters were victorious and drove all the butchers out of the city.

THE INTELLIGENT HORSE.

In the Cavalry Charge His Own Fury Is Half the Battle.

The fiery spirit of the horse has been greatly subdued in servitude, but is not entirely conquered. The hunter and the charger, when in the excitement of the chase and battle, are far from being mere dummies on which their master rides. The judgment of a good hunter is oftentimes better than that of his town bred rider, who, by attempted guidance, brings both to grief.

Houssay relates that wild horses meeting an equine friend in harness are wont to gambol about as though inviting him again to freedom, and that if his driver tries forcing them away with his whip they will crowd closer, bite the traces and kick the vehicle until they have released their captive brother. The Tyrolese, in 1809, so history tells, took a number of Bavarian horses and used them in their service, whereupon they suddenly turned back to their old ranks, and nothing would stop them. The civil war furnished instances of this nature.

Dr. Romanes, on the authority of Dr. John Rae, quotes an instance that occurred several years ago. A Shetland pony, when purchased, had never been shod. It was shod at once. Later it came to the blacksmith shop unattended and unhaltered, and when driven away returned again. The smith finally found one shoe gone. He promptly shod the foot, when the pony stamped it a few times, as if settling the shoe into better position, and then, with a happy little neigh, trotted off home.

Professor Claypole of Ohio tells of a Toronto horse that was feeding beside a stream, over which its mistress started on a foot plank. She fell in where the water was deep. Instantly the animal trotted up, put down his head, and seizing her held her with his teeth until help came. Even a mule, that is generally thought to move only when clubbed and then in the wrong direction, is not a whit less knowing.—Lewiston Journal.

The Editorial Page.

C. J. S. writes to find out why the editorial page of a newspaper is always leaded.

To this question there are two answers: First, in the early days it was customary to pay editors by the line and to permit them to occupy only so much space. The leads were consequently put in to prevent them from earning a decent living; hence the expression so much favored by Rushville journalists, "The poor editor."

Second, it has probably been noticed that it is only the most important news in the paper that is leaded, and these leads are therefore put on the editorial page to fool the people into believing that they are important and to induce them to read them.

This should be labeled "A Joke."—Omaha World-Herald.

THE KING OF INNISHKEA.

He Dwells on an Irish Island and Rules a Mayo Tribe.

About 16 miles from Dugort, in Achill island, out to sea, looking like a thin line of sand in the waves of the Atlantic, is the island of Innishkea. One fine morning our party started to visit it in a trusty hooker. As the hooker came in sight of the shore great excitement was visible among the islanders, and it was very hard to realize that we were still but 36 hours' journey from London.

The inhabitants turned out en masse. The women and children in their scanty garments of red flannel crouched outside their cabins, while numbers of the men ran down to the beach and put out in their coracles on chance of rowing us to land. It was a strange scene and curiously like a picture plate in a boy's book of adventures. We knew there was a king of Innishkea, and soon a tall, bronze faced man was pointed out to us as his majesty. On landing all the party were introduced and conducted by him to the palace, where the queen dowager, with her daughter, bade us welcome in true Irish fashion.

The old lady was in her picturesque native costume—red dress and plaid shawl over her head. The princess, however, had evidently on first sight of the hooker arrayed herself in modern fashion to do us honor, and we were amused on penetrating into the reception room to find advertisements from shops in Buckingham Palace road and St. Paul's churchyard hung up to embellish the wall, though only by a favored few could they be read.

The island was destitute of any school or means of instruction for the children, a very small proportion either understood or spoke English, and there was neither watch nor clock among the people, who had a happy go lucky idea of time and troubled themselves little as to Greenwich regulations.

There were no church bells to ring, no trains to catch, no office hours requiring punctuality, so when the sun was high in the heavens they would get through their not arduous farming duties, and when he sank in the great waste of waters they could sleep. The king's word settled all disputes. It was a hereditary monarchy, and his people, so far as he was concerned, were untaxed. Happy those states, thought some of the visitors, where royalty could be maintained with so little grandeur! However, I am in honesty bound to add we found King Philip had other means of filling his coffers besides levying taxes on his faithful subjects and learned the art of making good his opportunity whenever the Saxon stranger ventured to land on his shore. But Innishkea has an interest altogether apart from its situation, surrounded as it is by lovely views of mountain cliff and rocky headland. On this spot, hundreds of years ago, early Christian missionaries landed, and on top of a shelly mount, half a mile from the beach, are Christian remains of great antiquity. West of the island there stand also the ruins of a church said to have been built by the successors of St. Columba.—Leisure Hours.

They Made a Deal.

"Excuse me," said the seedy man, sidling up to the well dressed citizen, "if I don't mistake, you are going into the saloon to buy a drink or a cigar or something?"

"I am going to buy myself a drink," answered the citizen, with an accent on the pronoun.

"Oh, I didn't want to brace you for no ball. What I want you to do is to take this here nickel and ask me to have a beer with you."

"I—I don't quite catch on."

"I'll tell you. If I go in and drink with a fine, well fixed man, like yourself, I kin afterward stand there and stow away all the lunch I want to. If I go in lookin as I do, with my little old one nickel, I'd get throwed out before I had a chance to take more than four or five forkfuls of the beans and a sandwich or two."

The deal was made.—Cincinnati Tribune.

"Through Thick and Thin."

—Life.

A Satisfactory Answer Wanted.

A member of congress well known for his knowledge on all financial questions, and also his knowledge of that knowledge, was sitting in his hotel recently when he was approached by one of those reputable appearing men one sees about the capital of the nation, whose true character doesn't always show in their attire or manner.

"Excuse me," said the intruder, "but are you not Mr. Blank?"

"I am," replied the member affably, but with dignity commensurate with his exalted position.

"I believe you are thoroughly posted on all financial questions?"

"My friends and the press, I believe, have accorded so much to me," smiled the statesman.

"You have given the subject a vast amount of study, have you not?"

"More than to anything else."

"And no doubt feel quite capable of giving a perfectly satisfactory answer to any question that might be asked?"

The member at once jumped to the conclusion that he was being interviewed and got himself ready to give an answer that would be a feature in print.

"I think I could, if any man could," he replied, with pride.

"Well, I have a question on finance that I should be greatly pleased if you would answer to my entire satisfaction."

"Very good. What is it?"

"Will you lend me $1 for a day or two? I'm broke."

"By George," said the member when he told the story, "he could have caught me for $5 just as easy if he had come at me for so much."—Detroit Free Press.

Hubby's New Cigars.

She got out of her carriage and walked into the cigar store, at the same time unfastening her sealskin coat.

"I want a box of cigars for my husband, please. Let me see all kinds."

"Now, here are some Key West goods we can sell for $8, and here are domestics from that down to $2.50," said the obliging clerk.

She looked at them carefully.

"You may wrap up that box at $2.50," said she, with dignity. "I like the shade better. It will about match his smoking jacket."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Remarkable.

"Mrs. Decker is a wonderful whist player."

"In what way?"

"She can play right through a game and not lose a single point in her story."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Not to Be Expected.

Hicks—I don't believe these stories about people who kill themselves for love. I'm sure I should never do that.

Mrs. Hicks—It's different with you. You only love yourself.—New York World.

SKATING IN CHINA.

Its Utility In Carrying on the Internal Trade of the Country.

Skating is a business with the Chinaman rather than a sport, for he contrives to turn frozen canals into convenient highways for his merchandise, as they do in Holland and Denmark. Passengers are carried in sledge chairs, propelled by an active Celestial on skates, and there is no more enjoyable way of making a tour round the 17 miles of wall which encircles the ancient city of Peking than in a sledge of this description. The canals afford facilities for locomotion which are not to be found in the dirty streets, crowded as they are with overworked humanity.

It is not likely that the Celestials will ever astonish the world with a rival to our Smarts or Sees, for they do not aim at great speed of progression, but they are nevertheless fairly qualified adepts in their way, and there have been some efforts made to introduce ice yachts out there, which would indeed be a grand thing not only for sport, but for the transport of goods at a time when all traffic is practically at a standstill, owing to the impassable condition of the wretched causeways which do duty in China for highroads. There are over 70 miles of the Pei-Ho annually covered with ice several feet thick, bank to bank, extending from Tung-Chau, the port of Peking, to the mouth of the river at Taku, in the gulf of Chili. What a noble race course this would form for our fen skaters!

It is not commonly known that the capital of China is icebound for five months out of the 12, or that the stolid looking Chinese could ever be graceful skaters, yet both these facts are well established. The Chinese use a very inferior style of skate, of their own manufacture—a mere chunk of wood arranged to tie on the shoe and shod with a rather broad strip of iron. There is no attempt at elegance of design or at anything approaching a spring fastening. A pair of "Acmes," when shown by the writer to some native students in the Chinese capital, produced unbounded astonishment and admiration by their neatness and strength. On the other hand, the very cheapness and simplicity of the common native made article tend to make skating general.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

SAVED HER SLIPPERS.

A Bit of Hitherto Unpublished History of the War of 1812.

This is a chapter of semiofficial, semidomestic history, and it is vouched for by a granddaughter of the hero's family line, a Chicagoan who now lives on Dearborn avenue.

Prominent in Mr. Madison's cabinet sat, fourscore years ago, Secretary of the Navy Jones, the son of a famous shipbuilder, a man gallant not only in spirit, but in dress and manner. His fitness for his office is attested by the naval histories of the war of 1812. But the successful secretary had more wit than hair, and a wig was a sine qua non of his political and social life. All went well with this adornment until the luckless August day in 1814 when the British marched from Bladensburg upon Washington.

It will be remembered that President Madison and his cabinet stood not upon the order of their going on that occasion, but went at once—to a very retired summer resort. Every one knows how Lady "Dolly" remained behind long enough to save some valuable White House portraits from having their eyes put out by English bayonets, but few have heard how collected Mrs. Secretary Jones was in this national crisis.

Presence of mind is said to be promoted by absence of body. This lady displayed in the face of danger presence of both mind and body. As the secretary emerged from his doorway, his hands full of such family valuables as his agitated condition had allowed him to collect, Mrs. Jones confronted him with the appalling words:

"My dear, you have forgotten my slippers. You must go back and get them."

General Ross was almost at his door bringing imprisonment or death, but the unhappy man turned back to hunt the slippers, which, it is only fair to Mrs. Jones to add, were adorned with diamond buckles. In his headlong quest for these treasures—which he secured—his wig dropped off in a dark corner, and he did not dare to take time to hunt for it nor to attempt the purchase of another. The shorn appearance of the secretary, hitherto faultless in all appointments of dress, is said to have very much lessened the melancholy of the cabinet journey. It is further asserted that during the time of retirement, no matter how depressed any member of the presidential party felt over public and private woes, if he but glanced at Secretary Jones peal upon peal of irresistible laughter was sure to follow and that the despoiled Adonis cordially joined in these bursts of merriment.—Chicago Tribune.

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Knights of the Maccabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail." Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com. Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at R. R. Bellamy's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.

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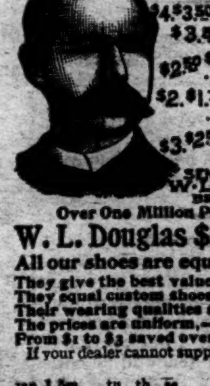

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 3, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.20 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 3.48 p m, Weldon 3.43 p m, Petersburg 5.48 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.10 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, Tarboro 6.56 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.39 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.20 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.15 p m, Marion 6.21 p m, Florence 7.00 p m, Atkin 8.09 p m, Sumter 8.36 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.18 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7 00 a m, St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.20 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.30 P M — No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.08 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 9.50 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.06 p m, Goldsboro 2.55 p m, Warsaw 3.49 p m, Magnolia 4.02 a m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2 13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7 11 p m, Petersburg 7.15 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.03 p m, leave Wilson 6 35 a m, Goldsboro 7.20 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 A M — No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 a m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12 00 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5 20 a m, Atlanta 7 15 a m, Macon 9 00 a m, Augusta 2.10 p M, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.04 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.48 p m, Halifax 4.00 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7 35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; returning leaves Tarboro 4 50 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 5.00 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 20 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.20 a m., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Atkins at 9.40 a m and 6.30 p m, arrive Lucknow 11.10 a m and 8 p. m; returning leave Lucknow 6.45 a m and 4 20 p m; arrive Atkins 8 15 a m and 5.50 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dunbar 7.50 p m, Dillon 9.17 a m. Leave Dillon 6.15 p m, Dunbar 6.30 a m, Latta 6.31 p m, arrive Pee Dee 6.53 pm, daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 9.00 a m, arrive Conway at 1.45 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m. 9.00 a m, 9.00 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.35 a m, 9.15 p m, Hartsville 10.15 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.13 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.10 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m, 5.25 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 5.21 p m, arrive Lane 7 p m, leave Lanes 8 38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

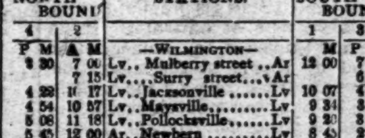
Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.08 p m, 11 08 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4 30 p m, 12.53 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, leave Rowland 9 35 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.35 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 a m, Selma 12.32 a m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11 25 p m.

Trains on Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad leave Pregnall's 8 30 a m, Summerton 9.43 a m, Sumter 10.35 a m, Darlington 11.55 a m, Bennettsville 12.43 p m arrive Hamlet 1.30 p m Returning leave Hamlet 2.10 p m, Bennettsville 3.00 p m, Darlington 3.52 p m., Sumter 5.11 p m, Summerton 5 58 p m, arrive Pregnall's 7.21 p m.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. mar 3 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, Jan. 27, 1895.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 4	NORTH BOUND 2	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 1	SOUTH BOUND 3
P M	A M	—WILMINGTON—	M	P M
3 30	7 00	Lv.. Mulberry street .. Ar	12 00	7 00
	7 15	Lv.... Surry street... Ar		6 50
4 22	10 17	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 07	4 30
4 54	10 57	Lv.. Maysville.......... Lv	9 34	3 20
5 08	11 18	Lv.. Pollocksville...... Lv	9 20	3 00
5 45	12 00	Ar.. Newbern Lv	8 45	2 20
P M	M		A M	P M

Trains 1 and 4 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Jacksonville at 7.30 a m; returning leave Marine's 12 m, arriving at Jacksonville 3.00 p m, connecting with trains 4 and 3.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. jan 29 tf

Seasonable Goods.

In store, and arriving daily, a choice selection of seasonable goods. We have on hand

RAISINS of every variety, from 8c to 25c per pound.

CITRON, from 15c to 25c per lb.

CURRENTS, all prices, all grades.

NUTS, all prices, all grades.

We would like to call special attention to our assortment of the above goods.

CHEESE—Switzer, Roquefort, Neufchetel, Framage de Bric, Edam, Pineapple, English Dairy and American Cream. All fresh and of finest quality.

Plum Pudding and Mince Meat.

Cakes and Crakers. A beautiful variety of all kinds, too great an assortment to specify. Will have to be seen to be appreciated.

The above are only a few of our specialties. Our assortment is complete and we invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

With four wagons we can deliver promptly.

THE JOHN L. BOATWRIGHT CO.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Telephone No. 14. dec 9 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT FEB. 17, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1	MAIN LINE	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2
7 55 p. m	Ar... Wilmington ... Lve	7 25 a. m
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ... Ar	10 25 "
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	10 55 "
4 26 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 58 "
3 17 "	Lv .... Sanford .... Ar	12 18 "
1 39 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	2 20 p. m
1 01 "	Lv ... Greensboro ... Ar	2 50 "
12 58 "	Ar .... Greensboro ... Lv	3 10 "
12 13 "	Lv .... Stokesdale .... Ar	3 55 "
11 45 a m	Lv ... Walnut Cove ... Ar	4 35 "
11 35 "	Ar .. Walnut Cove ... Lv	4 38 "
11 08 "	Lv .... Rural Hall ... Lv	5 01 "
9 45 "	Lv ..... Mt Airy ..... Ar	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4
7 55 p m	Ar... Bennettsville ... Lv	7 00 a. m.
6 29 "	Lv ..... Maxton Lv	8 07 "
5 40 "	Lv ... Red Springs ... Lv	8 46 "
4 59 "	Lv ... Hope Mills ... Lv	9 41 "
4 38 "	Lv ... Fayetteville ... Ar	10 05

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 40 p m	Ar.... Ramseur ... Lv	6 50 a. m.
4 00 "	Lv ... Climax ... Lv	8 35 "
3 05 "	Lv ... Greensboro ... Ar	9 30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 55 "
Arrive Madison	11 15 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 25 p. m
Leave Stokesdale	1 27 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 38 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Trains Nos. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South-bound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and South-bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem. Train No 16 connects at Madison with Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.; and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and South-bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all Points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.
feb 17 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 20, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 23 Daily	No403 Daily
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 30	......
		A. M.	
Leave Maxton	6 1	12 55	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 15	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	3 00	7 54
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 20	8 26
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	9 2[illegible]
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 37
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 25
Leave Charlotte			10 25
Leave Lincolnton			11 47
			P. M.
Leave Shelby			12 4
Air Rutherfordton			2 10

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No.38 Daily	No.26 Daily	No402 Daily
	A. M.	P M.	P. M.
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20
Leave Charlotte	5 50	8 50	8 20
Arrive Monroe	6 30	10 45	9 0
Leave Monroe	6 50	11 05	9 15
Leave Wadesboro	7 48	12 26	9 54
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	8 40	1 40	10 34
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 15	
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 21	
	P. M.		
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	7 50	

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.30 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.3 a m	11.05 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.13 a m	3.43 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 p m	7 50 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.30 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	9.15 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	7.50 a m

Sleepers on 23 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 23 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos 23 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 23 and 41 for Augusta.

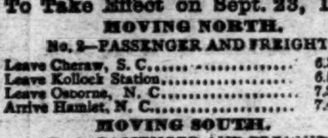
Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgauge, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N. C.
V E. McBEE, Supt, Trans.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.
JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mgr.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO



To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	6.20 a m
Leave Kollock Station	6.50 a. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	7.20 a. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	7.40 a. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9..00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

sep 25 tf MONCURE, Supt.

CHOICE
Seed Potatoes.
HOULTON
EARLY ROSE.

Red Rust Proof Oats.

COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR,

Meat, Salt,

MOLASSES, &c., &c.

WORTH & WORTH.
jan 17 tf

Cotton Mills

A SPECIALTY. THEIR ORGANIZATION, Equipment and Construction arranged. Plans, specifications and superintendence furnished for all kinds of Textile Mills. Mill sites and powers examined and reported upon.

ARTHUR F. GRAY,
Mill Architect and Engineer,
Exchange Building, 53 State St.,
Boston, Mass.
jan 24 1m

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR. 6, 1895

LIKE AN EARTHQUAKE.

EXPLOSION OF NATURAL GAS IN AN INDIANA TOWN.

A Business Block Demolished—Other Property Damaged—Two Persons Missing—Supposed to Have Perished.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ANDERSON, IND., March 5.—The most destructive natural gas explosion in the history of the Indiana gas belt occurred here at 4 o'clock this morning. A $75,000 business block on the court house square was blown over all the central part of the city. In the building were the When clothing stores, Prather's shoe store, Hadley's drug store and a large number of business offices and halls on the upper floors. Fire followed the explosion, which was like an earthquake, and the remains of the debris began burning fiercely. The entire fire department was called out and prevented the fire from reaching the new court house.

Attorney Ballard and County Commissioner Metcalf lived in rooms above the When store, and it is feared they have perished. The loss on the building is total and will reach $400,000. The fronts of all business houses in the neighborhood of the explosion were demolished, and telephone cables torn down.

THE NCOME TAX.

Cases in the U. S. Supreme Court to Test the Constitutionality of the Law.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The cases in the Supreme Court of the United States to determine the constitutionality of the income tax law, will be argued, probably, on Thursday of this week. They are three in number—two from New York, in which stockholders of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., and the Continental Trust Co., sue for injunctions to restrain the directors of those corporations from voluntarily complying with the provisions of the law; and one from the District of Columbia, in which John G. Moore, a New York broker, sues for an injunction to restrain Jos. S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, from carrying the law into effect. An imposing array of legal talent will appear, including Jos. H. Choate, ex-Attorney General B. H. Bristo, Jeremiah M. Wilson and Clarence A. Seward, in opposition to the law, and Hon. James C. Carter and Assistant Attorney General E. B. Whitney in support of the statute. It is probable that Attorney General Olney himself will take part in the argument should his health permit him to do so.

CUBA'S REVOLUTION.

Insurgents Defeated in Engagements with Government Forces.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, March 5.—Martial law has been declared in the province of Santa Clara as the result of the uprising of two insurgent bands, one of them under the lead of the notorious bandit Matagas. The rebel leaders Gomez, Marti and Collazo are still at Monte Cristi. A detachment of volunteer guards recently overtook the only band of revolutionists remaining in the province of Santa Clara. The rebels divided their force into two parties, one led by the bandit Matagas and the other by Arango Rodriguez. After a sharp engagement the rebels were dispersed and were actively pursued by the troops

The Governor of Santiago reports from Cobre that a party of troops overtook and dispersed a band of rebels under command of Matamoras and pursued them for some distance, taking prisoners.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Easy and Lower—Corn Unchanged—Provisions Lower.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

CHICAGO, March 5.—May wheat opened at 54⅛@54⅝c, sold between 54⅝ and 54¼c, closing at 54⅛@54⅜c—⅜@¼c under yesterday. Cash wheat was easier.

May corn opened at 44⅜c, sold between 45 and 44⅞c, closing at 44⅝c, without gain or loss from yesterday. Cash corn was ⅛ to ⅜c per bushel higher, owing to a scarcity of offerings

There was some selling of provisions early by the packers, with Cudahy leading, that converted a steady opening market into one with less strength. Covering by shorts brought about a rally but the weakness of wheat was instrumental in causing selling before the close with final recessions in prices. The close was 7½c lower than yesterday for May pork and 2½c lower each for May lard and ribs. Domestic markets were quiet.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced two points, lost this and declined two to three points, closing one to two points lower for the day and steady, with sales of 56,000 bales. Liverpool declined one-half a point, closing quiet and steady with spot sales of 10,000 bales at unchanged prices. New Orleans receipts to-morrow 4,000 to 2,000 bales against 4,896 last year. Manchester was quiet. New Orleans was dull; May advanced one point there and then lost it. Spot cotton here was quiet and unaltered and the Southern prices are steady to firm and unchanged, though Charleston advanced 1-16c. The exports from the ports were 28,000 bales Port receipts to day 28,400 bales, against 12 375 a year ago; and thus far this week 70,858 bales, against 70,812 for the same week last year.

To-day's features: Large receipts at the ports and interior towns caused the decline later in the day, although at first there was a slight advance, owing to rather firmer advices from Liverpool than had been expected, and some covering of shorts. Some operators who have recently bought in the hope that the tide had turned or was about to turn, have thrown the cotton overboard.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Spirits turpentine firm and quiet at 34@34½c. Rosin quiet and firm; strained common to good $1 50@1 55.

CHARLESTON, March 5—Spirits turpentine firm at 31c; receipts — casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 15; receipts 345 barrels.

SAVANNAH, March 5—Spirits turpentine opened firm at 32c for regulars, with sales of 183 casks, and closed at 33c, with sales of 50 casks; receipts 190 casks. Rosin closed quiet for I and above, and firm for lower grades; prices unchanged; sales 487 barrels.

Dingelhoef's great auction is about to close; half the finest goods still on hand.†

NEW LOTTERY LAW.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL RECENTLY PASSED BY CONGRESS.

That Will Effectually Prevent Conveyance by Express Companies of Tickets or Other Matter and Will Absolutely Debar Lottery Vendors from the Privilege of the Mails.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Assistant Attorney General Thomas for the Postoffice Department to-day gave out the following statement regarding the new lottery law just passed which prevents express companies from carrying lottery matter:

"By virtue of this act it is made punishable by imprisonment for a term not more than two years or a fine of not more than $1,000 or both, to cause to be brought to this country from abroad or cause to be carried from one State to another in the United States any paper; certificate, ticket, or advertisement concerning a lottery. This of couse will effectually prevent the conveyance of such matter between States or bringing it into this country from other nations by express companies or common carriers between the States.

But the most important provision of the bill, in the opinion of the postal authorities, is the last section thereof, which reads as follows: "That the powers conferred upon the Postmaster General by the statute of 1890, chapter 908, section 2 are hereby extended and made applicable to all letters or other matter sent by maill."

The second section of the act of September 19, 1890, here referred to, provides that the Postmaster General may upon evidence satisfactory to him that any one is conducting a lottery or similar enterprise or a scheme to defraud through the mails, may forbid the payment of money orders or the delivery of registered letters to him. Here the authority given ended and under the act as it stood, the department could not and did not interfere with ordinary matter under seal, though directed to a person known to be conducting a lottery or fraud. Hence the parties who have heretofore been forbidden the money order and registry systems of the Postoffice Department have corresponded with their patrons or with their would be patrons, under seal through the mails, inclosing all their literature and giving instructions, to procure express money orders instead of postal money orders and send them in sealed letters by mail, all of which matter, thus under seal, the Department was compelled to deliver to the addressees, though they were known to be violating the law. In this way the Department has been transporting lottery and fraudulent matter and express money orders for investment in them, and yet has been deprived of the revenues it would have derived from the postal money orders that it would otherwise have issued.

The section also quoted from the act of March 2, 1890, clothes the Postmaster-General with power to meet and eradicate this evil. It authorizez him to refuse to deliver to a party who he finds, upon evidence satisfactory to him, is conducting a lottery or fraud through the mails, any letter or other mail matter, whether registered or not, and to have it returned to the senders, where known, or to the Dead Letter Office, if unknown, marked "Fraudulent."

It is confidently predicted that this new power conferred upon the Postmaster-General will greatly tend to suppress the lottery traffic in our country, which up to this time has not been killed.

The Assistant Attorney-General of the Postoffice Department has made an important ruling in regard to what are known as the "newspaper laws." These so-called laws provide that subscribers to to newspapers are liable for the price thereof unless they give express notice to discontinue, or when they give notice to discontinue without paying arrearages, or refusal to take papers from the office, and that the publisher can have any one arrested for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it, and it is a dangerous trick to allow a subscription to run on for six months or a year and a half and then tell the postmaster to mark it "refused" or send the editor notice to discontinue the paper.

The Department has time and again informed parties making inquiries and the public generally, that there are no such laws. The ruling now made, however, goes beyond this. It was to the effect that a publisher who makes a demand for payment of the subscription price of his paper through the mails accompanied by a threat of enforcing such pretended laws in case the demand is not complied with, may be prosecuted for attempting to obtain under false pretenses, provided he knows that such so-called laws have no existence as laws, or decisions of the Courts.

NAVAL OFFICERS DELIGHTED

With the Action of Congress Providing for Six Light-Draught Gunboats.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Naval officers are delighted with the action of Congress in providing for six light-draght gunboats of about 1,000 tons displacement, to cost not less than $330,000 each, and to be of composite construction. Ever since Chief Constructor Hichborn's tour of the European governmental dockyards in 1885 he has been urging upon the proper authorities of the United States this method of construction and now that Congress has approved the plan the United States is promised a new and valuable type of war-ships. Plans for the new ships will be commenced at once and by reasou of the stipulation that not more than two of the vessels shall be built in any one shipyard, it is expected that the Government will be able to put the boats in commission a year after their contracts are let. The United States now has comparatively few of such useful ships. The Castine and Machias of 1,177 tons each are our only new vessels of similar size and capabilities, although the three gunboats of 1,892 tons now building at Newport News, closely approach them in adaptability for duty in the shallow harbors where American interests are mostly centered.

The new gunboats will be efficient commerce destroyers in time of war and, while more subject to capture than the cruiser, should, if properly handled, be able to avoid the large cruisers, if not altogether, at least until their work is practically done. In this connection, it is remembered that the Alabama accomplished more through the suddenness and unexpectedness of her appearance than through absolute size or speed. She was a wooden vessel, with auxiliary sail power and of about 1,500 tons displacement only.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

Left Washington Yesterday On a Ducking Expedition.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President left Washington this morning on the lighthouse tender Violet, which is to make her regular tour of inspection in lighthouse district, including the Sounds of North Carolina. The President was accompanied by Dr. O'Reilly, his physician, Commander Geo. De Wilde, Naval Secretary of the Light House Board, and Commander Benj. P. Lamberton, Inspector of the Light House District. The cruise of the Violet will cover about the same territory as was covered on her former trip with Mr. Cleveland. The trip is likely to last for a week or ten days.

DIVORCE GRANTED.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt from Her Husband, the Well Known Millionaire.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, this afternoon granted a decree of absolute divorce in favor of Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt from her husband, William K. Vanderbilt, the well-known millionaire. As all of the testimony and the report of the referee have been sealed, no facts can be ascertained as to the parties who are implicated with Mr. Vanderbilt.

Although a liberal allowance has been granted Mrs. Vanderbilt, there is no record of the amount which her husband has agreed to give her. The only paper the public can examine is the decree of divorce. Mrs. Vanderbilt is to have the care and custody of her three children. The decree is granted upon the report of Edmond Kelly, who was appointed to hear and determine all the issues involved.

The report of the referee was confirmed at once on motion of Lawyers Drey, Duer and Bauerdorf, and rectified and approved by Judge Barrett, who decreed that the parties were divorced and the marriage annulled. The decree provides that it is lawful for Mrs. Vanderbilt to marry again, but declares that it will not be lawful for Mr. Vanderbilt to again wed. The offer of Mr. Vanderbilt making a liberal allowance was accepted by Mrs. Vanderbilt through her counsel, in lieu of any other allowance to be made by the court.

The story of the trouble in the Vanderbilt family first came to the knowledge of the public last August, when a cable dispatch from Paris stated that formal negotiations were then in progress for a judicial separation between William K. Vanderbilt and his wife.

The name of Nellie Neustretter, a very well-known woman living in Paris, was mentioned in connection with these proceedings. She had recently established herself in expensive apartments in Paris and at Deuville, with an elaborate entourage of servants. The domestic difficulties between Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt reached almost a climax last Spring when the party on the splendid yacht Valiant broke up in the Mediterranean under circumstances which at once widely separated all its members. Mrs. Vanderbilt went to England, where Scott Murray's beatiful estate, Danesfield, near Henley-on-the Thames, had been rented for her. In June last Cornelius Vanderbilt went to London to interpose his strenuous offices to stop further, and especially public proceedings, but was unsuccessful in restoring peace, and returned home.

In this it is set forth that the referee finds and decides among other things, that the material allegations of the complaint in this action are true, that the defendant had been guilty of the acts of adultery charged in the complaint as in the said report found, and specified; that the defendant is a man of considerable means, and able to provide for his wife and family, and that the complainant is entitled to suitable provision for the support of herself and for the education and maintenance of her children. The referee having directed that judgment be entered in this action in favor of the plaintiff and dissolved the marriage between the parties hereto, and the action having duly come on to be heard on February 5th, 1895, and the referee having duly made his report to this Court, the parties were directed to attend a special term of this Court on February 21st, 1895, to present evidence on both sides. Said hearing having been adjourned until this day, the plaintiff presented an agreement making due provision for the education and maintenance of the children and support of the plaintiff, dated January 19th, 1895, the plaintiff duly waived and relinquished all her right and claim to have such provision required to be made by this court herein. And after hearing Jos. H. Choate, Wm Jay and Wm H. Duer, of counsel on behalf of plaintiff, and Henry H. Anderson for defendant, and on motion of Dayo, Duer and Baurdorf, attorneys for the plaintiff, it is ordered and decreed that the report of the referee be in all respects ratified, approved and confirmed, and it is further adjudged and decreed that the plaintiff Alva A. Vanderbilt and the defendant Wm. K. Vanderbilt, the parties to this action, be and they hereby are divorced and the marriage between them is dissolved accordingly.

"It is also adjudged that the plaintiff be permitted to marry again during the life of Wm. K. Vanderbilt, as if the marriage to him had never taken place.

"It is decreed, however, that Wm. K. Vanderbilt is not permitted to marry during the life of the said Alva Vanderbilt.

"It is ordered that the said Wm. K. Vanderbilt be permitted to visit the said children at all proper times.

"It is also ordered that the children receive their education in the United States upon the consent of both parties through their lawyers in court."

The three children of the marriage are Consuelo, born on March 2, 1877; Wm. K. Jr., born on October 6. 1878, and Harold S, born on July 6. 1884.

Justice Barrett said that he had had the report of the referee and a transcript of the testimony since early in February.

"I was sick," he said, "or I would have signed the decree long ago. To day is the first that I have spent in court since my illness, and this divorce was one of the first things that I attended to in the course of my duty."

Mr. Vanderbilt has made ample provision for his wife. He has formally agreed to pay her a lump sum. I am not at liberty to mention the amount, of course, but it was considered entirely sufficient by Mrs. Vanderbilt and her attorneys.

"The testimony and the report of the referee are sealed under a provision of the law."

It is said that Mrs. Vanderbilt has arranged to sail for Europe to-morrow for a long visit. She will be accompanied by her three children.

RAVISHED AND ROASTED.

Horrible Treatment of a Young White Girl by a Negro.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 5.—Near Hawthorn, Alachua county, Fla., yesterday evening, Annie Jenkins, a sixteen-year old white girl, was ravished by a negro and then roasted. The girl was returning home from a neighbor's, and was walking on the railroad track. She discovered some ties on fire and attempted to extinguish them. While thus engaged a negro seized her, dragged her into the bushes and repeatedly ravished her. After his lust had been satisfied, with fiendish cruelty the brute held the girl over the burning ties until her clothing was in a blaze. He then threw her into a muddy place near the track and escaped. The girl became unconscious and was so found several hours later by her father, who, alarmed by her absence, went in search. When she recovered consciousness she told the above story. Posses are searching for the negro, and if caught the whlies swear they will burn him at the stake. The girl will hardly recover.

After seven months of an almost complete shut down, the Westinghouse air-breaks works started up yesterday in full operation.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

S. A. L. BOYCOTT.

Officials of the Line in Consultation on the Situation—A Reduction of Passenger Rates Announced.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—President R. Curson Hoffman, of the Seaboard Air Line, left this evening for Norfolk, Va., for the purpose of meeting Vice-President St. John and discussing with him the boycott which has been declared against the Seaboard by the Southern Railway and Steamship Association. The hearing of the application to make the injunction permanent, which the Seaboard has obtained against the Western and Atlantic and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, restraining them from joining the boycott, is set for next Saturday at Atlanta. President Hoffman said to-day that he felt confident that the Court would decide in favor of his line, in which event the boycott will be practically useless, as without the co-operation of those lines the Southern Railway and Steamship Association could not make it effective.

NORFOLK, March 5.—The war between the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern Railway & Steamship Association has culminated in the issuing of a mammoth circular, to be scattered broadcast throughout the country, by which the Seaboard system, in which that company says that "the principal competitors of the S. A. L. having announced that they could not secure all of the business except through the questionable method of a boycott, and having declared one effective from and after March 1st, 1895, therefore on March 6th, the boycotted line, the S. A. L. announces the following rates effective from and after Wednesday, March 6th, and until further orders.

For first-class passenger tickets, good for thirty days from date of sale, between Atlanta, Elberton, Lawrenceville, Winder, Ga., and New York via Portsmouth, Virginia, reduced from $24 00 to $14 00; Philadelphia, $21 50 to $11 30; Baltimore, $17 50 to $9 50; Portsmouth and Norfolk, $14 75 to $8 00; Petersburg, $15 50 to $9.15; Richmoud, $15 50 to $9 80.

"These sweeping reductions are followed by the statement that the superb train service of the S. A. L is not disturbed by the boycott. The Atlanta special vestibuled limited composed of day coaches and Pullman drawing room buffet sleeping cars, runs solid between Atlanta and Washington, making three hours quicker time to New York than any train upon which no extra charge is made"

The Seaboard people says that they will fight it out on this line if it "takes all summer." They have faith in their ability to hold their own against any combination that can possibly be made or that has been made.

To-night the *Virginian* printing presses are running at high pressure, and by to-morrow morning more than one hundred thousand circulars will be ready for distribution to inform the public of the reduced rates.

ATLANTA, March 5.—The Seacoast Air Line is making the boycott very hot for its opponents. To-morrow it will cut the passenger rates from Atlanta to Northern points half in two. The rate to New York will be cut from $28 to $14. The rate to Washington is reduced to $9 50. President Hoffman and Vice President St. John are expected here to-morrow. Mr. St. John's policy is to make the war severe and short. He states that the Seaboard will not enter the Southern Railway and Steamship Association until a new commissioner is elected to succeed E. B. Stahlman. Railroad men predict that the Seaboard will whip the boycott, and compel Commissioner Stahlman either to declare it off or it will break up the Association.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Treasury Gold Reserve—Officials Vexed at the Exactions Made by Bond Purchasers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Treasury gold reserve stood to-day at the close of business at $91,635,000, a loss since yesterday of $51,000.

The slowness with which the syndicate is paying in the gold is causing some comment. While it would be untrue to say that a hitch has occurred between the Government and the syndicate as to gold being paid in, it is strictly correct to say that the Treasury officials are vexed at the exactions which are being made by the bond purchasers. It is intimated that the Treasury situation has some connection with Secretary Carlisle's determination, at the last moment, not to accompany the President to North Carolina.

WARM WIRELETS.

The Paris *Star* and *Herald* says: "It is officially stated that General Mateus has defeated the rebels near Soata. A decisive engagement is expected near Cuenta soon."

Edward McDonald Greenway, the well-known retired banker, died yesterday at his residence in Baltimore. Death was due to heart and kidney trouble. Mr. Greenway was born in New York 74 years ago.

The second trial of Conductor Thos. A. Goodman, charged with the murder of Col. H. C. Parsons, began in the county court at Charlottesville, Va., yesterday. A jury was empannelled, the witnesses were sworn in and court adjourned for the day.

A dispatch from Ocracoke, N. C., says Schooner Etta M. Barter dragged on an outer reef Saturday, and lost her deckload, her hull broke in two, masts all adrift and the lumber came out it washed ashore. The wreck lays about seventy-five yards from the beach and the sea is breaking over her,

A Wytheville, Va., special to the Richmond *Dispatch* says that at fifteen minutes to 10 o'clock last night a very perceptible earthquake shock was felt there. Houses shook, windows and furniture rattled and unsteady objects quivered perceptibly. The shock lasted about thirty seconds.

J. Linwood Shroopshire, about 25 years of age, cashier at the freight office in Birmingham, Ala., of the Columbus and Western Railroad, committed suicide by taking an overdose of morphine. The cause of the suicide is unknown, but it is thought there is some shortage in his accounts, which are now being investigated.

A special from San Antonio, Tex., says that twenty-five negroes passed through there, walking back to their old homes in Georgia and Alabama. These negroes were members of a large party of emigrants who left Georgia and Alabama a few weeks ago for Mexico. They were under the leadership of "Peg Leg" Williams, a well-known emigration agent.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words 'For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

The Modern Invalid

Has tastes medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physician; if constipated he uses the gentle family laxative, Syrup of Figs. †

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 10 cents per line each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance. Fractions of lines counted as whole lines.

It will pay you to see Jno. W. King, Upholstering and Mattress making of all kinds and sizes. Repairing and cleaning furniture. Awnings made and put up. Church and hotel cushions made to order. Will have a new stock of Shades this week. Wait for them. No. 5 South Second street. 1t*

Agents wanted to represent the International Building and Loan Institution, New Haven, Conn., also Traveling Agents to organize branches. Loans made in every State. 1t*

Turkeys and Geese just received from the country. I have a fine assortment of them that I will sell this morning at a large discount. Also Flour and tobacco at lowest prices. Nevill McKinnon, wholesale and retail grocer and Commission Merchant, No. 3 South Water street. c21

$75.00 a week paid to ladies and gents to sell the Rapid Dish Washer. Washes and dries them in two minutes without wetting the hands No experience necessary; sells at sight; permanent position. Address P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 16, Columbus, Ohio. feb 6 6t

Portrait work.—Fine Photographs $1 per dozen. Get my prices on copying, enlarging and viewing before placing your order. Mail orders for copying and enlarging receive prompt attention. A trial order solicited. First-class work guaranteed. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. Extra fine photographs a specialty. c21

John S. McEachern, 211 Market street, Deals in Grain, Hay and all kinds of Mixed Feed. Leave orders, or call us through Telephone 98. c21

Portner's Beer for purity, Portner's Beer for quality, Portner's Beer for everybody, That's the tune they all sing—Portner's Beer for everybody. c21

Palmetto Brewing Co., of Charleston, S. C. Export, Rice and Lager Beer. Branch office No. 402 Nutt street; deliveries promptly made anywhere in city. F. Richter, Manager. c21

Spirittine Chemical Co., L. Hansen manager, Wood distillers and refiners; Mfrs of Spirittine Oil for wood and iron preservation; Spirittine Paint, Tar Oil, distilled Tar and the 3 Spirittine remedies. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. c21

Wrapping Paper. If you wish to buy old news papers, suitable for wrapping paper, or placing under carpets, almost at your own price, call at the STAR Office. Sept 22 tf

Watch the Lady.

The lady looks happy.
Is the lady happy?
Yes, the lady is *very* happy!
What makes the lady so happy?
The lady is admiring the pretty Shoe she bought of French & Sons.
Don't you want to be happy? If so, come and examine our $1.50 and $2.00 Spring Heel Button Boots.
All kinds of Footwear at

Geo. R. French & Sons
108 North Front St.,
feb 23 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

Are You Afflicted?

CONSULTATION FREE.

Lady with long hair, representing the 7 Sutherland Sisters, will be at Bunting's Pharmacy, Y. M. C. A. Building, for one week beginning Thursday, February 28.

Information as to the proper care of the hair and scalp will be freely and cheerfully given.

Now is your opportunity; take advantage of it.

Scalp Cleaner, 50c per package.
Hair Renewer, 50c & $1 per bottle.
3 50c packages for $1,25.
3 $1 packages for $2.50.

Bunting's Pharmacy,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
feb 26 tf Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Woman's Vanity.

They were talking about the vanity of woman, and one of the few ladies present undertook a defence. "Of course," said she, "I admit that women are vain and men are not. Why," she added with a glance around, "the necktie of the handsomest man in the room is even now up the back of his collar," and she smiled—for every man present put his hand up to the back of his neck. That proves it. We being men are no exceptions. What we are vain of, however, is this: being able to offer

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Plain and fancy Silks for waists 33c per yard, regular price 50c.
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Latest styles double width Veiling 33c per yard, regular price 50c.
$1 50 Silk Umbrella for 88c.
36 inch Storm Serge 20c per yard.
60c quality Serge, 40 inch, 45c.
36 inch fancy Cashmeres 25c.
40 inch all-wool Hopsacking 40c.
New lot of Dress Duck 12½c.
Best quality Shirting Prints 5c.
8 and 10c Dress Ginghams 5c.
Many other bargains at

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Car fare paid on all purchases over $2.00. Phone 118. mar 3 tf

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63c 46-inch silk finished Henrietta, $1
75c " " " $1.25
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45c Fancy Weaves, 75c

Silks Slaughtered.

69c Fancy shirt waist silks, brocaded satin and taffetas, $1.50
69c Heavy black Satin, 1.00
$1.15 Heavy black Duchese, 1.75
$1.19 Heavy gros grain Silks, 2.00
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89c Beautiful line fancy Shirt waist and dress silks, $1.25, $2
33c Ki Ki wash silks, 75c

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We have received a large stock of Blank Books of all kinds. Paper and Envelopes, fine Box Papers, Visiting Cards with Envelopes to match. Paper Tablets, in Letter, Note and Octavo size, with Envelopes to match, &c. Please remember when you need anything in our line to call on

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